BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. LI. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1842. No. 8610

FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES two.

FOR SALE

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842,
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and its officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court' Court of Requests; Police Establishment and its officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Governments; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY. ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 18th Feb. 1842.

⁂ The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER, which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 18th Feb. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only Communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom*, of 1267 Tons, H. L. *Eshelby*, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 17th Feb. 1842.

PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.—The fine new Teak built Ship *Regina*, 800 Tons, Capt. J. FARQUARSON, will sail for the above port about the 25th Instant. For passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

VICCAJEE MERJEE.
Church Street, 18th February 1842.

FOR MADRAS, PONDICHERY AND VIZAGAPATAM TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND COLOMBO, The Brig "*Union*" 125 Tons Register, daily expected, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES.
Forbes Street, 18th February, 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Edward Edge Moore Willoughby*, late a Major in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Michael Francklin Willoughby*, a Brother of the said deceased and the Sole Executor named in the said last Will. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of February 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Henry Liddell* late a British Subject and a Major in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esq.* Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Hon'ble Court.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of February 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2d March, 1842, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., two SEATS in Christ Church Byculla, the property of the late Dr. WEEKS.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Captain WILLOUGHBY, Executor to the Estate.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.
In the Matter of the joint and several Petitions of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

ON Friday the 11th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 12th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three days, or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re-sale.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1842.

DOGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received a few TERRIERS, Bull Dog and Bitch thorough bred, and a Grey hound just landed from the "*Hindoostan.*"

SILVER MUGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received some very handsome shaped Children's and other Mugs.—Priced moderately.

FOR SALE.—A Capital Sporting Cart in good order, price 300 Rs.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Several superior Toned Cornopœans in cases complete with some well selected Music for Brass Bands. A Broadwood's upright Piano in good order. Also a Capital Chesnut Buggy Horse.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A choice assortment of Bengal Mats of various sizes and of the best description —For particulars apply to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

LACQUERED WARE.

An Invoice Just Imported.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a quantity of the above of very superior Ware comprising Cigar Boxes, Paper Ditto, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A few very superior Patent Calf Skins---Price Rs. 6 each.

EDULJEE CURSEJEET'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. at Mazagon, by order of the Executor and Executrix. The following property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. MANOEL MARIA DEGA viz. An Airy House (on the sea side commanding the view of Bombay Harbour) with ground and outhouse—A Cottage with ground behind the above Premises—Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1842.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed, that the Processions of the Taboot will be on the Bhendy Bazaar Road from Midnight on Sunday the 20th till 3 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 21st Instant; and again from Noon till 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 21st instant, and it is particularly desired, that Europeans and other persons not concerned in the Mohurum, will refrain from driving or riding along the said Road during the time these Processions last.

P. W. LEGEYT.
Senior Magistrate of Police.
Bombay, 15th February 1842.

जाहिर खबर दिली जाते हेसीजे रवीवार तारीख २० वे मध्यरात्रापासून तानवाजे तो पर्यंत आणि दुसरे दिवशी सोमवारी तारीख २१ वां ह्या व महिन्याचे दुपारापासून संध्याकाळचे साहावरे पर्यंत ताबुत भेंडी बाजारामध्यें येतील ह्मणोन साहेब लोक व दुसरे लोकांस ज्यानां मोहरमाशो काम नाहीं त्यांस ताकिद करितों हेशिजे त्या रात्रोस व दिवसास गाडोमध्यें अथवा घोडयावर बसुन त्यारस्त्यांतून जाउन ये ता. १५ वो फेब्रवारी सन १८४२.

पो. उब्लुयु. लिजोट.
सिनियर माजिस्त्रेट आफ पोलीस.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1842-43 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office, Mazagon, for one month from this date; during which period, and *no longer* appeals will be received at my office.

G. NOTON.
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay 15th February, 1842.

जाहोर खबर

ह्या लिहोण्या वरून खबर कळावो कीं मुंबई शहरच्या हदोतल्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद संन १८४२ व १८४३ साला दपतरें जो सांप्रत टाकसाचे पैसे वसुल करीतो त्याच्या हाफीसांत माजगावांत उघडो ठेवलो आहेत आजपासून महोना १ पर्यंत ज्याकोण्हास तपासायांचा असेल त्याणे तेथे जाउन तपासावो आणि ह्या बाबद आपला आर्जी करावयाचा असला तर तोतक्यांत करावा मूदत झाल्यावर माझे आफोसांत घेणार नाहीं तारिख १५ वो फेब्रवारी सन १८४२ इंग्रेजी.

जी. नोटन.
पोस जष्टोस क्लार्क.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—

In Butts	Rs 800	
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry	@ 26 Rs ℔ doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port	24	,,
2d Growth Claret	24	,,

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs 800	
Superior Gold color Sherry	@ 22 Rs ℔ doz.	
Old Port Wine	22	,,

FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 18th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines, and Liquors, which are confidently recommended, viz:

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs.	45 ℔	doz.
Do. 2nd do do	,,	35	,,
Claret "Clossmann's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine	,,	20	,,
Do. "St. Estephe" from "Dunkin"	,,	18	,,
Brandy, pale straw color, do	,,	16	,,
Old Port wine from "Day" and other houses	@	20 at 24	,,
Sherries of superior qualities, according to price from...... Rupees		18 at 26	,,
Brown stout of excellent quality, just received ex "Bombay"		8 ℔	doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior, when a proper reference is given for payment.

FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 18th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE.

IN the lines of H. M's 22nd Regiment at Poonah—A Bungalow, the property of Deputy Inspector General Loinsworth, built within the last two years.

For price, apply to WM. FRITH Esq. Bombay; Surgeon OKE H. M. 22nd Regiment will shew the Premises.

Colabah, February 11th 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE property of Captain LEESON.—A large house in the Horse Artillery Line at Poona, every thing in first rate order. For further particulars enquire at

Messrs. EDULJEE MANCKJEE & CO
No. 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that *Merranjee Jamsetjee* having contracted with *Succaram Cundoojee* to sell his next House purchased in Auction situated in the Oart of "Cooly" called "Dhasowdy" without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Assessed by No. 16. If any person or persons, having any claim either by way of Mortgage or inheritance or of any other kind thereon, they are requested to make the same known by a letter of an Attorney at Law to the Purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or they will be precluded therefrom Bombay, 17th February 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the Advertisement contained in the Bombay Courier of the 15th Instant, respecting the Sale of a House situated in Todd street and Assessed No. 8, by *Nasserwanjee Manockjee*, Culfaty, to which I *Burjorjee Nasserwanjee*, hereby give notice that if any person or persons shall purchase or receive the said House in Mortgage or otherwise from the said N. M. C. all such Purchase or Mortgage is null and void, as the House in question together with other landed estates are already conveyed over to me the said *Burjorjee Nasserwanjee*, by virtue of a Deed of Gift by the said *Nasserwanjee Manockjee*, Culfaty, and that the original Title Deeds were delivered to and the same are now in the possession of the said *Burjorjee Nasserwanjee*.-Dated this 17th day of Feby. 1842.

જાહેર•ખબર

ચાલતા•મહીનાંની•તારીખ ૧૫ મીનાં•મુંબાઈ•કુરીઅરમાં•નશરવાંનજી•માંણેકજી•કલકાતીએ•જાહેર•એક•ટાડનાં•મોહોલામાંનું•અને•છાપાનાં•આઠમાં•આંક•વાળું•વેચવાને•જાહેર•ખબર•આપીછે•તેનાં•જવાબમાં•હું•બરજોરજી•નશરવાંનજી•ખબર•આપુંચકે•એ•જાહેર•નશરવાંનજી•માંણેકજી•કલકાતી•પાશેથી•જેકોઇ•વેચાતું•અથવા•મારગેજ•અથવા•હરેક•પરકારે•લેશેતો•તે•વેચાંણ•તથા•મારગેજ•શરવે•રદ•બાતેલછે•કાંએકે•એ•કુપવું•જાહેર•તથા•તે•શાથે•બીજી•મીલકત•એ•નશરવાંનજી•માંણેકજી•કલકાતીએ•એક•ગુજરાતી•લખતથી•મહને(બરજોરજી•નશરવાંનજીને)હવાલે•કીદીધુંછે•અને•તે•શાથે•તેહેનાં•અશલખતોપંણ•એ•બરજોરજી•નશરવાંનજીને•હવાલે•કરેઆંછે•અને•તે•ખતો•હાલ•હુંમણાં•એ•બરજોરજીનાં•તાબામાંછે ❁

તા• ૧૭ મી•ફેબરવારી•શને ૧૮૪૨

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME new light Britzka (by Messrs. HOULDITCH of Long Acre, London) with Pole and Shafts for either one or two Horses, roll up back to head & German Shutters, Patent Axletrees, Lamps, Cushions, &c. complete, just landed from the Ship "*Token*" from London, and may be seen at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY AND Co. Rampart Row.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 14th February 1842.

No. 95. By a Resolution passed in the Political Department dated 9th instant, 2nd Hospital Assistant Bernard Thomson, has been promoted to the rank of First Hospital Assistant and attached to the Establishment of the Political Agent in Sinde and Beloochistan.

No. 96. A station order by Major Reid dated Bhooj 12th January 1842, appointing Lieutenant Stock of the 23d Regiment Light Infantry, to receive charge of the office of Commissariat Agent from Lieutenant Brown, on the departure of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry from that Station, is confirmed.

No. 97. By a Resolution passed in the General Department dated 15th instant, the following promotions have been sanctioned, to fill vacancies in the Civil Branch of the subordinate Medical Department.

Second Hospital Assistant Nasserwanjee, attached to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion to be a First Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Hospital at Rajcote, vice Antonie Baptista pensioned. Date of rank, January 26th 1842.

First Grade Apprentice Cundow Chowan of the Civil Hospital at Sholapoor, to be a Second Hospital Assistant from the 21st instant and transferred to the Military Department.

Second Grade Apprentice I. A. DeSouza of the Civil Hospital at Poona, to be a First Grade Apprentice. Date of rank, January 21st 1842.

No. 98. By a Resolution passed in the Judicial Department dated 4th instant, Ensign J. Hunter of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifle Corps) has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate in the Candeish Collectorate and to act as Adjutant of the Candeish Bheel Corps.

No. 99. By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 5th instant, Lieutenant A. B. Kemball of the Bombay Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

No. 100. Inconvenience being experienced by Pensioners who reside at a distance from the place where payment is made, they and any others residing on the spot, who wish to do so, are allowed to draw their Pensions every four months after they are mustered.

2nd. Officers who pay Pensions, will be pleased to make this Order known to all such persons within their circle of payment and attend to their wishes on the subject.

3rd. The Pensioners are to be paid as soon after Muster as possible, and Paymasters are hereby required promptly to discharge the Pension Abstracts when presented to them for payment, separate Abstracts and Muster Rolls are to be prepared for these Pensioners.

4th. To guard against the inconvenience likely to arise by Pensioners who may draw their Stipends every four months, wishing to revert to the former mode of payment, they must be informed that such irregularity cannot be permitted, except under peculiar circumstances of which the Officer in charge will judge and refuse or grant permission to do so as may appear to him advisable.

5th. This Order does not extend to Pensioners in the Southern Concan who are allowed to draw their Stipends quarterly under the G. G. O. 4th December 1828 (2d Supt. Page 241. Ar. 163) but it includes the Pensioners at Bombay.

No. 101. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Acts passed by the Government of India, be published in General Orders.

Act No. XXIII of 1839.
Passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 23rd September 1839.

An act for authorizing Sentences of imprisonment with or without Hard Labor by Courts Martial in certain cases.

It is hereby declared and enacted, that in all cases in which, by a General Order of the Governor General of India in Council dated the 24th of February in the year of our Lord 1835, it is made competent for Courts Martial to Sentence Soldiers of the Native Army in the Service of the East India Company, to the punishment of dismissal from such Service, it is and shall be lawful to Sentence such Soldiers to be imprisoned with or without Hard Labor for any period not exceeding two years, if the Sentence be pronounced by a General Court Martial, or not exceeding one year if the Sentence be pronounced by a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial, and every Soldier so sentenced to imprisonment with Hard Labor for any period whatever, or to imprisonment without Hard Labor for any period exceeding six months, shall after confirmation of his Sentence be dismissed from such Service. Provided always, that all Sentences under this Act pronounced by any Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial, shall require the confirmation of the General or other Officer Commanding the Division or Force, to which the person convicted belongs.

Act No. XXVIII of 1841.
Passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 15th November 1841.

An act for extending Act No. XXIII of 1839, to Camp Followers.

It is hereby enacted, that in cases in which an offender, being a Soldier, is punishable under Act No. XXIII, of 1839, Any offender amenable to any Articles of War for the East India Company's Native Forces, not being a Commissioned Officer, shall be punishable according to that Act, as well as otherwise according to law; and Act No. II of 1840, shall be applicable to offenders imprisoned under this Act.

17th February 1842.

No. 102.—Captain G. Fulljames of the 25th Regt N. I., is appointed Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, vice Lieut. Col. Robert, who vacates on promotion.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

16th Feb. 1842.

1. The undermentioned Cadets lately arrived from England, are attached to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their names and directed to join.

Mr. F. G. Newnham, 23d Regt. N. L. I.
Mr. J. P. Knowles, 19th Regt. N. I.
Mr. J. D. Simson, do. do.

2. A Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Commissary General, at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon, to report upon some shoes, which will be submitted for its inspection.

PRESIDENT.
With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor
Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt, 1st Eur. Regt.
MEMBERS.
Capt. J. A. Eckford, Marine Batn.
Lieut. J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings to be sent to the Military Board and the Committee dissolved.

3. Lieut. C. R. W. Hervey of the 2d Eur. Light Infantry, will appear before the Committee of which Major General Vans Kennedy is President, for examination as to his proficiency in the Persian language.

17th February 1842.

1. The most important advantages having been experienced from the ably drawn up instructions relating to Courts Martial published in G. O. 9th June 1823 and embodied in Sec. XX of the Code of Military Regulations for this Presidency, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council having directed a new and revised compilation of the latter to be prepared. His Excellency the Commander in Chief calls the attention of Officers to the Section on *Courts Martial* and *Court of Requests* published under this date, transcribed and modified from that above referred to.

The rules therein laid down are framed in conformity with the present established practice of Courts of the above description, and from the outlines of Military jurisprudence in Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Armies; and all officers are further bound to make themselves intimately acquainted with, and to be guided by the several Acts, Regulations and Articles of War in force for the Government of the respective services, and to attend carefully to whatever alterations may, from time to time be authoritatively promulgated.

2. Serjent Martin Fitzmaurice, Line Serjeant at Deesa, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a Line Court Martial is directed to join the Head Quarters of the 2nd Batt. of Artillery at the Presidency.

3. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier T. Farquharson Comg. at Kurrachee, dated 15th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. M. Ogilvie to receive Medical charge of the sick and Left Wing 15th Regt. N. I. from Assistant Surgeon J. Sproule.

An order by Brigadier J. Gibbon dated Deesa 31st ultimo, appointing Serjeant Patrick Donohoe, Engineer Dept. to act as Line Serjeant at that Station until further orders, vice Fitzmaurice reduced.

4. Major H. Macan, 17th Regt. N. I. is with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor appointed President of the Annual Invaliding Committee, in room of Lieut. Col. D. Forbes 9th Regt. N. I. reported sick,

5. A Committee will assemble at 5 P. M. to-morrow the 18th instant, on the Esplanade, to examine and report on certain Tents made up by the Commissariat Department.

PRESIDENT.
Captain W. M. Webb, Commy. of Ordnance.
MEMBERS.
With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.
The Quarter Master of H. M. 6th Royal.
The Quarter Master of the 17th Regt. N. I.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the Proceedings in duplicate to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army and the Committee dissolved.

6. The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer has obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Lt. Cav.—Vety. Surgeon G. E. Nixon tom 14th to 28th Feb on Medical certificate to proceed to Mahableshwur.

3rd Regt. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. J. Forbes from 25th January to 25th March on Medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

21st Regt. N. I.—Surgeon J. Patch from 28th January to 28th March on Medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

21st Regt. N. I.—Ensigns A P. Barker and J. J. Laurie from 28th January to 28th February on Medical certificate to proceed to Kurrachee.

Ordnance Dept.—Acting Sub-Conductor A. Marr from 17th February to 17th April on Medical certificate to proceed to the Deccan.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) Stafford Powell,—Lieut. Col.
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1842.

No. 11. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Her Majesty's Envoy Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet and suite, consisting of 10 persons, proceeding on duty to China, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Steam Frigate Sesostris, at the Commander's Table of that vessel, from the 17th of July to the 9th of August last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Ramsay, 1st Class Engineer, proceeding to join the Flotilla on the River Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam vessel Indus, at the Engineer's Mess, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Mr. Connolly, Commodore's Clerk, proceeding to join his Station, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Steam Frigate Auckland, at the Midshipmen's Mess of that vessel, from the 1st January 1842.

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, proceeding on duty to the Gulf of Persia, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Auckland, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

Lieutenant J. S. Grieve, from the Hugh Lindsay, to the command of the Coote, from the 1st January 1842.

By Captain Lowe, Commanding the Honorable Company's Steam Frigate Auckland.

The undermentioned Officer of the Indian Navy, proceeding from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Auckland, at the Wardroom Mess of that vessel, from the 21st to the 25th of December last.

Lieutenant Zouch, on duty.

Mr. Gibb, Engineer, from the Shannon to the Auckland, for passage to Bombay to be accommodated at the Warrant Officer's Table of that vessel from the 21st to the 25th of December last.

By Commodore G. B. Brucks, Commanding the Naval Squadron in the Gulf of Persia.

Mr. Midshipman Ralph, to act as Mate of the Coote from the 23rd July 1840.

Mr. S. B. King, Mate of the Coote, to perform the duties of Acting Lieutenant in addition to those of Mate of that vessel, from the 27th of November to the 23rd of July 1840.

Messrs. Chesholm, Land and Maylew, Engineers, proceeding to join the Indus Flotilla, were accommodated with a passage on board the Coote, at the Warrant Officer's Table of that vessel, from the 14th of October to the 14th of November last, both days inclusive.

Walter Peacock, Gunner's Mate of the Coote, to be Acting Gunner of the Euphrates Flotilla from the 2nd of November last.

The "Dee" Gun Boat, to bear five Lascars as her complement from the 3rd of December last in consequence of the Coote leaving for Bombay and the Elphinstone not having Men to Man her.

Lieutenant Ethersey, Commanding the Elphinstone, to assume charge of the Gulf Squadron from the 10th December last.

[illegible]ant Surgeon Smith, to assume charge of the [illegible]on Hospital at Karrack from the 10th December [illegible]

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. Melvill, Lieut. Col Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 16th Feb 1842.

W. R. Morris, Esq., to resume his seat as member of the mint committee.

Under the provisions of Section XI of Act III of 1840, W. R. Morris, Esq., will resume his seat as member of the Bank direction.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1842.

Mr. F. Bourchier, having reported his return to Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to resume charge of the office of stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Govind Appajee, to act as Hindoo law officer of the Poona adawlut.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1842.

Bapoo Gunnesh, to act as Hindoo law officer of the Ahmednuggur adawlut.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted under date the 22d December last, to Lieutenant E. B. Eastwick, assistant to the political agent in Scinde and Beloochistan, is extended to the 1st proximo, on the same account.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, hereby notifies for general information, that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint captain Atkins Hamerton, British Agent at Muscat, to be Her Majesty's consul in the territories of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1842.

F. Bourchier, Esq., received charge of the office of opium agent, and superintendent of stationery, from J. W. Woodcock, Esq., on the 4th instant.

Lieutenant J. J. F. Cruikshank of the engineers, is appointed superintendent of repairs and surveyor of buildings.

Assistant surgeon Cameron, appointed to the medical charge of the subsidiary jail at Chimboor being unable from ill-health to assume his appointment, assistant surgeon R. J. Behan, has been nominated to the charge from the 7th instant, as a temporary measure, during the illness of the former officer.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service by J. Bax, Esq. from the 14th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1842.

Lieutenant W. S. Suart of the engineers, is appointed assistant to the mint engineer, in succession to captain Fulljames.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 9th inst ... .Chests		161
	Total	161

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 8th January 1842	„	8,831
Ditto from the 10th to the 29th Jan	„	1,395
	Total	10,406

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 8th instant	„	7,332½
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant		482
	Total	9,814½

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 8th inst	Chests	4,758
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant	„	262
	Total	5,020½

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.
Bombay, 16th Feb. 1842.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez on Tuesday the 1st March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. Melvill, Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 17th Jan. 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

Feb. 13th.—Ship Mertoun, F. G. M. Kenn, Master to Liverpool.

Do 14th. The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Zenobia, Mr R. Higgins, Acting Master, to Kurrachie.

Passengers.—The Detachment of H. M. 22d Regt.

Do. do. The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Mr. A. Reid, Acting Master, to Kurrachie.

Passengers—Capt. F. D. George, Capt. J. M. Tew, Ensign Maycock, Ensign Dakers, Ensign Blake, W. Knight, A. Masters Troops, and followers of H. M. 22d Regt.

Do. 15th. The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Newman, Acting Master, to Kurrachie.

Do. do. Schooner Wild Irish Girl, J. L. Gellett, Master, to China.

Do. 16th. Ship Mor, R. Methwin, Master, to China.

Passengers. Capt. Joney.

Do, do. Barque Actress, W. J. S. Clark, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mr. Snaith, Mr. Dunlop, Capt. Smith, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Collin, Mr. Brackman.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
Tasso	Foster & co	London	
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	despatch
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	18th inst
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	19th Feb
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	4th Mar
Adam Lodge	Gisberne Menzies & co	Liverpool	despatch
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	despatch
Christiana	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	25th Feb
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	Immy.
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co	China	15th Mar
Christina	Frith & co	China	Immy
William Perrie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Ruparel	Furdoonjee Limjee	China	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co	China	
Intrinsic	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	despatch
Token	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Friends	Daood Cassoon	Singapore	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee		
Margaret			
Colchester	Remington & co		
Wave	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co		
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co		
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co		
China	Forbes & co		

H. C. Steamers. Atalanta
Hugh Lindsay
Victoria
Auckland
Cleopatra.

H. C. Brig Taptee
„ „ „ Tender Cardiva
„ „ Sloop Elphinstone
„ „ Schooner. Emily
„ „ „ Maldiva
„ „ Cutter Nurbuddah
„ „ R. Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL.
a Ellen	Foster & co	London	25th Oct
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
a Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	1st Nov
a Diana	Foster & co	London	30th Oct
a Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	3d Oct
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th Oct
a Mary	Frith & co	London	26th Oct
a Francis Spaight	Foster & co	London	20th Sept
a Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th Nov
a Elizabeth	Foster & co	London	26th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Dec
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	in Jan
a Majestic	Foster & co	London	24th Nov
Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th Dec
H Iena	Remington & co	London	22d Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	1st Jan
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	2d Jan
a Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	15th Nov
St. Vincent		London	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle		London	15th Jan
William Hyde		London	In Jan
John Calvin		London	In Jan
Midlothean		London	In Jan
Euxine		London	In Jan
Raymond		London	In Jan
Duke of Lancaster		London	In Jan
Good Hope		London	In Jan
a Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	26th Oct
a Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Parsee Merchant	Foster & co	Liverpool	16th Nov
a Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct
a William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wye	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	31st Oct
a Crown		Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
a Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	10th Jan
a Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch		Liverpool	5th Jan
St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
George Armstrong		Liverpool	6th Jan
Countess of Loudon		Liverpool	14th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	14th Jan
Herculean		Liverpool	In Jan
Salem		Shields	3d Oct
Emily		Shields	30th Nov
East London	Foster & co	Shields	12th Oct
a Lanarkshire		Clyde	11th Sept
a Hope		Clyde	15th Oct
a Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	27th Oct
a Voluna		Clyde	11th Nov
a Bucepnalus	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	16th Nov
a Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	4th Dec
a Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	13th Dec
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co	Clyde	4th Dec
a Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	in Dec
Albyn		Clyde	In Jan
Nepaul		Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin		Clyda	In Jan
Wardehapman	Frith & co	Australia	
Tweed		Madras	
Union	Thos. Jefferies	Madras	
Vansittart		China	3d Jan
Asiatic		China	
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co	Singapore	
Independent		Hull	In Jan
Josephine	Thos Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Swan River	
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangono	
Self	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Feb 4th.—English Ship Ranger, J. Proudfoot, from Covelong, 16th Jan.; English Ship Ingleborough, J. R. Rea, from Liverpool, 5th Sept., and the English Ship Hugh Walker, H. Shanks, from Greenock 15th ditto.

Feb. 5th.—English Barque Water Witch, Reynell, from China 4th, and Singapore 17th January.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Water Witch—Mrs Reynell and mr. Botelho.

Per Ingleborough from Liverpool—Mrs. Lake and child, messrs R. B. Lake, W. Hammill, and W. W. Shand, merchants.

Per Ranger—Mrs. Proudfoot and miss Shelly.

Per Soorma, from Chunar—Capt. and mrs. Campbell. From Dinapore—Mr. and mrs Dick, messrs Tottenham and Morris.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Ingleborough, on the 25th Nov. in lat 37½ S. long 7¼ E. spoke the Colchester from Liverpool to Bombay. On the 29th Dec. in lat 20 S. long 9½ E. spoke the Laguan from Clyde to Madras. On the 29th Jan. in lat. 18 15 N, long. 89 56 E, spoke the Mary Louisa from Calcutta to Leith.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

4th.—Mary Sophia, Reid, for London, and Plancius, Ratgaut, for Batavia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

February 5, Barque Swallow, R. Macallister, from Bombay 29th December 1841, Cannanore 5th, Cochin 8th, and Colombo 18th January 1842.

Passengers—Mrs. Rodgers, Dr. Paterns, Ensign Crisp and 6 native servants.

DEPARTURE.

February 5, Ship True Briton, C. C. Consitt, to London.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

Feb. 11th. Lieut. A. Vaillant, 9th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. 15th. Ensign Bolton, 21st M. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon Pitcairn, M. D. Supt. of Vaccination, from Surat.
Do. do. Lieut. J. Grant, G. I. Horse, from Ahmedabad.
Do. 16th. 2d Lieut. Lightfoot, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. J. G. Petrie, do. from do.
Do. do. Lieut. C. Hervey, 2d Eur. Light Infantry, from Scinde.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon J. Faithfull, M. D. from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Lieut. Sinclair, 23d Regt. N. I. from Bhooj.

Departures.

Feb. 12th. Capt. T. G. Fraser, 1st Eur. Regt. to Seeroor.
Do. 13th. Asst. Surgeon W. B. Babington, to Bushire.
Do. 15th. Lieut. Col. C. B. James, 14th N. I. to Rajcote.
Do. 16th. Assistant Surgeon G. E. Nixon, 1st Light Cavalry to Mahableshwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Mangalore, on the 6th instant, the lady of Charles W. Reade, Esq., M. C. S. of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Dinapore, on the 29th January, the lady of the Hon'ble G. P. R Hastings, of a son.

In the zillah Moorshedabad, at Puttcabarree Factory, on the 10th Jan, the wife of J. W. Grange, esq. of a son.

At Haupper, on the morning of the 21st Jan. the wife of mr. J. Pocock, of a daughter.

At Haupper, on the 23d Dec. the wife of mr. W. Trotter of a daughter.

At Agra, on Wednesday, the 26th Jan. the lady of capt. Joseph Graham, Thuggee Department.

MARRIAGES.

☞ We have been requested to contradict the announcement of the marriage of mr. C. R. Fleming, to miss Tailor, which appeared in our paper of the 27th ultimo.

At Serampore, on the 29th January, by the revd. M. L. D'Mello, mr. James McHarg, to miss L. M. Greene.

At the Cathedral, on the 5th Feb. by the rev J. H. Pratt, B. A. Alfred Turnbull, esq. C. S. to Marian Patmela, eldest daughter of James Shaw, esq., C. S.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d February, mrs. Maria Dorothy Fernandes, wife of mr. Lewis Fernandes, assistant marine board, aged 26 years, 11 months, and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th February, of a long and protracted illness, Charlotte Maria, the wife of mr. Henry Twentyman, aged 22 years, 3 months, and 4 days.

At Calcutta, on the 3d Feb. of cholera, master James William Henderson, aged 1 year, 4 months and 29 days.

At Calcutta, on the 3d Feb, Rose Paulina, the infant daughter of mr and mrs F Rebeiro, aged 8 months and 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Feb. lieut. St. George Byron Roberts, R. A. aged 40 years and 1 day.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At Vepery Church, on Wednesday the 2nd of February by the Rev. Dr. Powel, Mr. William Wilson Waldegrave, to Miss Sarah Jemima Barnes.

DEATH.

On the evening of the 2d instant, John Innes, Esq, Attorney Supreme Court.

CALENDAR, Feb. 28 Days, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
					D. H. M.
F.	18		3 33	3 58	☽ 18 4 32 A.
Sa.	19		4 23	4 51	
Sun	20	2nd Sunday in Lent.	5 31	6 14	
M.	21		7 2	7 48	
T.	22		8 32	9 8	
W.	23		9 10	9 43	
Th.	24	Duke of Cambridge born, [1774.	10 15	10 42	

CORRESPONDENCE.

REVIEWING GENERALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—Among other beautiful things, brought in with the young year, are the reviews of those little communities called Regiments; and shame it were to let them pass away upon the wings of time without some notice of their gaudy and ephemeral beauty. Now is the time for Reviewing Generals to note well and confer approbation upon those Regiments who (in direct defiance of Section 30 of the Abstract) fire volleys of musketry simultaneously and like the report of a cannon, instead of "bringing the firelock up to the present slowly and *independently* until in line with the object the eye had fixed upon; and then pulling the trigger *without* a *jerk*": and now also is the fitting time to commend the "*short-trot*," instead of the less musical but more efficient pace upon the toes, each step being one yard. The book of Field Exercise talks great nonsense in reference to this rate of march; it expects a distance of 450 feet to be traversed in a minute by the long pace on the toes, and quite despises the beautiful sound which is produced by the "short-trot." Reviewing Generals generally evince a better judgement in this matter; and, very properly mark with disapprobation those Regiments who do not prefer the *prohibited* short trot.

But (not to run riot in this fertile field of anti-regulation pruriency) another and more interesting branch demands our admiration; I allude to what I shall denominate *the compliments of the season*: not those, gentle reader, belonging to the hilarity of this season of the year; but those tender effusions which the sweet Reviewing General pours into the enraptured ear of the languishing commander at the termination of the tactical display. On this point much may be said both with regard to the wording and style of the compliment, and the fair and appropriate bestowing of the same: I have already thrown out some hints which I hope may not be lost; but a matter of so much importance must deserve greater notice than a mere casual remark referring to tactical error. The topic upon which I have entered has, in all ages, been regarded as of the very highest consequence. Methinks many a classic would bristle up from among his cobwebs, if I had the hardihood to compare the evolutions of a set of pipe-clay automatons, with the graceful and elegant games of Olympus. Start not lover of the muses; although it is my full belief that one centenary of these automatons would have defended and maintained their post at Thermopylæ; I have no desire to intrude within what you consider "haunted holy ground." Nevertheless, pray permit me to compare our General Officers to those weavers of the beautiful garlands which rewarded the exertions of the victors at the ancient games.

One flower too full, one leaf too few
The garland must be made anew.

There is in fact, a neatness, an elegance of hand, a vigour, a pith required in the weaving up of those pretty garlands of the season which is *generally* speaking (forgive the vile pun) neither much cared for, nor practised. Indeed, one would almost suppose that oratory is considered unsoldierlike; and yet the annals of dear old England can furnish some specimens which put to shame any of the harangues of Thucydides, Tacitus, or Livy. "*Follow my white plume, soldiers* (said Marlborough) *you will always find it in the road to honour!*" "*I gave the enemy a good drubbing,*" (wrote Sir Edward Hawke) "*I have the honour to announce the capture of the French fleet as per margin*" said another Admiral in his Dispatch. "*Up guards and at them*" said the greatest Captain that ever lived; and many more specimens of eloquence might be quoted to shew that to speak well and write well are not unbecoming in a soldier.

While nothing is so sweet to a soldier's ear as a well worded compliment: nothing can be so grating as a blundering one: take an example of the latter kind: I shall place in italics the parts to be criticised——"The Major General has derived the highest satisfaction at the review of the * * * this morning. It will afford him sincere gratification *in reporting* to His Excellency the Commander in Chief the soldierlike bearing, the excellent condition, and discipline of this fine Regiment.

To Captain * * * and officers and men immediately under him, great credit is due for the excellent order in which the left wing arrived from * * * Both wings, *however*, work well together, have entirely recovered the effects of the late campaign, and the Regiment is in high order.

Major General * * * requests *the Lieut. Colonel*, his Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers *to accept of* his best thanks for their good service while in this command, *and of his regret* that they are on the eve of quitting the same."

The Regiment in question deserved the very highest compliment that could be paid to it; but, to my criticism; it will be remarked that while the name of a Captain (and he well deserved it) is mentioned, the name of the Lieut. Colonel who commanded the entire Regiment is omitted; and that officer is merely spoken of as "*the Lieut. Colonel.*"* This is very pleasing, of course, and complimentary; at least, it was unfeignedly well meant, but is a blunder notwithstanding the words *in reporting* are ungrammatical, it should have been *to report*, or the sentence ought to have been extended until a verb in the infinitive mood was got hold of; as for instance.——*In reporting* to His Excellency, *to express &c.* Next comes the word *however*; let me ask would not one suppose that something of a disparaging nature had immediately preceded the sentence in which it occurs; but no such thing is the case. We come next to the passage where the worthy General requests the Lieutenant Colonel, and those under him, *to accept of his regret*. Now, there is nothing so very faulty in this expression, supposing hyperbole to be admissible; for in that case, we may suppose our dear, and kind, and merry old General, to be actually so burthened with sorrow as to feel the desire of getting rid of it, by pouring it into the already grieving bosoms of "the Lieutenant Colonel, the commissioned, the non-commissioned officers and troopers" each one of them helping him to bear the burthen of grief which might otherwise prove too much for him. The phrase might look well enough in a French uniform, but is certainly not English.

I have finished my critique and tried to bring a subject of much importance to public notice. Every nerve ought, at present, to be strained to excite the martial ardour of our troops. Those Regiments which deserve commendation ought to be noticed in General Orders; there ought to be several compliments laid down by the highest authority; they ought to be of a brief nature, relating to circumstances of a particular and simple kind; and these ought to be numbered or classified, so that it might be sufficient to say of any Regiment that it made a Ist class, IInd class or IIIrd class review, as the case might be.

Hoping that the powers that be will take the hint, I have the honour to be,

Sir, your humble servant,
Malachi Malgrowther.

* Than this Lieut. Colonel, there is not *in the world* a better or a braver.

THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—In these stirring times considering the manner in which our troops are being massacred in Affghanistan, in the event (no improbable one for now is the only time they will have for it) of a Burmese and Nepaulese War, would the Company's Officers in this service have to join their respective Regiments? The other day when a brush was expected with old Tharawaddee, if the six officers of the 2nd, 31st and 44th Madras N. I. had joined; it would have left a hiatus in this service:—it is however generally understood that they would not have budged "By Order." Now when "The Avenging Army" proceeds to Affghanistan, will the officers of the Bengal Army in this Service have to join their Regts. or will those of the Madras Army have to join their Regts. ordered to China viz. the 2nd and 6th of which Captain McGowan has just been appointed our Judge Advocate General (24th if it be sent on from Penang) and 41st Regts. or will a distinction or rather a difference without a distinction be made i. e. officers permitted to go to Burmah or China but *not* to Affghanistan—or *wise worser* any way you please? If so what think you of this Law Logic and Justice? I should wish this to meet the eye of the Governor General, and have therefore addressed you on the subject.

Your most obedient Servant,
Hoomadrwar.

Ellichpoor, February 8th 1842.

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH FEB. 1842.

First Race.—A sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each P. P. for all Arabs that never won previous to the 1st day of the Bombay Meeting of 1842, 1¾ miles weight for age.—The winner of the 1st maiden sweepstakes to carry 7 lbs. extra and of the 25 G. M. sweepstakes 4 lb. extra.

Mr. Charles'........C. A. H. Priam..........8st. 5lb. 1
Mr. Boyd's........G. A. C. Frankensteen......8st. 12lb 2

Time ¼ M. 0 29
1st H. M. 1 1¼
2d „ 1 0¼
3d „ 1 1
Total......3 32

Second Race.—The Vibart Cup value 150 Guineas by Subscription in honor of a zealous supporter of the Turf about to leave us. Winners of former seasons to carry 9st. Maidens of the season winners 8st. 5lbs. maidens not winners 8st. 12lbs. and maidens that never started 7st. 12lbs. the 2d horse to get back his stakes. Entrance to subscribers 50 Rs to non-subscribers 300. 2 miles.

Mr. Black's........B. A. H. Hoffman..............9st. 1
Mr. Boyd's........G. A. H. Amato..................9st. 2
Mr. McDonald's.. G. A. H. Lochinvar..............9st. 3

Time 1st H. M. 0 59
2d „ 1 2
3d „ 0 57
4th „ 0 59
Total......3 87

Third Race.—A Hack Stakes Rs 150 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 50 each for all Horses 10st. 7lbs. one mile Heats, the winner to be sold for 500 Rs if demanded within half an hour.

Mr. Taylor's........G. A. H. Pickwick...... 10st 7lb. 1 2
Mr. Thompson's....B A. H. Hyder Allie....10st 7lb. 1 2

Time 1st Heat 2d do.
0 57 0 57
1 5 1 5
Total......2 2 2 2

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH FEB. 1842.

First Race.—A Purse of Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes 10 Gold Mohurs each for all Arabs, 3 miles, 8st. 4lbs. winner, once 4lbs. extra, twice 7lbs. extra, thrice or more 10lbs. extra.

Mr. Black's........Hoffman.. ... 9st. Walked over.

Second Race.—1000 Rupees given by Abdool Wahab for Horses purchased of him 1st October 1840, 2 miles, 8st. 4lbs. winners 5lbs. extra. A horse walking over to receive 500 Rupees.

Mr. George's G. A. H. Mazeppa.... 8st. 9lb. Walked over.

Third Race.—The Little Welter of Rupees 300 from the Fund; with Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each 1¼ miles 11st. Gentlemen riders, the winner to be sold for Rupees 1000 if demanded within half an hour.

Mr. George's ....G. A. H. Pickwick.. ..11st. 1
Mr. McDonald's..........G. A. H. The Colonel..11st. 2

Fourth Race—A forced handicap for all winners of Public money during the meeting optional to losers Rupees 600 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 2 miles.

Mr. Black's ....B. A. H. Hoffman.. 9st 0lb. 1
Mr. Boyd's..........................Amato. .. 8st. 12lb. 2
Mr. South's..........................Lochinvar. 8st. 5lb. 3

Time 0 57
1 3
0 58
1 0
Total 3 58

Fifth Race—A Match 100 Gold Mohurs, 2 miles.

Mr. Charles.. ..C. A. H. Priam........ 8st. 8lb. 1
Mr. South's.. ..B. A. H. Frankensteen.. 8st. 13lb. 14oz. 2

Time 0 58½
1 5½
0 59
1 0
Total 4 3

AHMEDABAD RACES.

2d Day, Thursday, 10th February 1842.

The Second Maiden for all Arabs that have never won 300 Rs from the Fund and 200 Rs subscription, P. P. 2 miles, weight for age. 4 Subscribers.

Mr. Winkle's........G. A. H. Asbestos...... ..8st 5lb 1
Major Roberts'. ....G. A. H. Cannon Ball......8st 5lb 2

Time 4 12—Won easy.

2nd Race.

The Ahmedabad Plate of 300 Rs from the Fund, and 100 Subscription for all Arabs 8st. 7lbs. maiden of the season allowed 4th 2¼ miles.

Major Roberts....... G. A. H. Shylock.... 1
Mr. Drinkwater's ... G. A. H. Seetaphul........ 2
Mr. Wrinkles.... ....B. A. H. Red Hazard...... 3
Mr. Boyd's..... ......B. A. H. Kamseen 4

1st ¼ Mile 59s 2nd 1 3.; 3rd 1. 4.; 5th 1. 2. Total 5m. 12s.

Seetaphul made play from starting and kept the lead all the way to the run in, when *Ibrahim* with *Shylock* well in hand made his rush and won by a couple of lengths.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, Feb. 5.

Jellalabad.—Whilst our paper is in the press, we have received letters from Jellalabad to the 21st instant, they state, that not another of the unfortunate victims of the Cabul retreat had reached Jellalabad; but intelligence has been received from Major Griffiths 37th N. I. and Capt. Souter, H. M.'s 44th, who, together with Sergeant Major Lissant, 37th N. I., and about 12 soldiers of the 13th and 44th are *prisoners* with a Chief, about ten miles from Jellalabad.

The enemy had agreed to take 2000 Rs as ransom for the whole, and the money was quickly raised amongst the officers and soldiers at Jellalabad; but seeing that money was so easily forthcoming they have now demanded a Lakh. Accounts were received on the 20th, that the ladies and about 11 Officers, of whom General Shelton and Brigader Shelton are a part, are at the fort of Lughman, 12 miles off, and it is reported they are well treated, especially the ladies; so far this is very cheering and throws a ray of sunshine on our otherwise gloomy prospects. The Officers and men continue in the best spirits at Jellalabad, and all hands are busily employed digging a ditch round the walls, and every determination is expressed to hold the fort to the last, it is expected, however, that the enemy will attempt an assault.

Letters from General Pollock's camp, dated Hoormuk, 28th January, give no news, beyond the hope of the loss at Ali Musjid, being much exaggerated. The course General Pollock will take, when he arrives at Peshawur, is not at all known.

Loodianah.—There has been a small emeute at Loodianah through a rising of the Affghan guards who are with the Dost's family; and when Mr. Melville and his people went to enquire into the matter, they assailed them with showers of stones and beat them off; the consequence is that a few of them have leisure to repent their dissaffection in irons. Mr. Clerk is gone to Saharunpore to the Ameer; he was to return to Loodianah the 2nd instant to meet the Commander in Chief Colonel Parsons. D. C. G. proceeded from Ferozepore to Loodianah, on the 1st, to join the conference. No orders have been received at Ferozepore, as yet, relative to the next Convoy.

Dost Mahomed.—There have been all kinds of rumours prevalent in the Bazar during the the last few days, relating to the escape, the death, and suicide of Dost Mahomed, which have served to amuse the natives who are, agape for any scrap of news bordering upon the marvellous, but we have every reason to believe that the Ex-Ameer is still quietly located at Saharunpore, with nothing, considering circumstances to complain of.

Delhee.—Our friends of the 22nd N. I. commanded by Major Hamilton, left this station for Meerut yesterday. The 73d N. I. under command of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, arrived yesterday morning, and are housed in the lines of the 46th N. I. The 7th Cavalry have received no orders yet as to their destination, it is almost time that they should learn whether they are to remain encamped during the approaching hot winds. The town and people are perfectly quiet and well disposed.

Arrivals—*3d February*, Lieut.-Col. Swinhoe, 73d Regiment, with his Regt. to Delhi-Major Thomas, Hissar Stud, proceeding to Hissar—Brevet Captain Erksine 63d Regt., sick leave to Simla.

Departures.—*4th February*, Major Hamilton, 22d Regt. to Meerut with his Regt. *5th*, Major Thomas to Hissar—Bt. Captain Erskine, 63d N. I., to Simla—Assistant Surgeon Rothney to Meerut to join 3d Light Infantry.

Nusseerabad.—The Bishop of Bombay arrived here on the 30th of last month (Sunday) and preached in the evening. He will leave on the 8th or 9th for Neemuch, accompanied by our worthy Chaplain. The great saving, held out to Government, of 30,000 Rupees annually by cantoning the 4th Regular Cavalry here, instead of at Neemuch, will lead to the breaking up of that Station as Field Force; the Troop of Native Horse Artillery will, in all probability, be withdrawn when the Cavalry Regiment goes. Capt. Clayton and party proceeding to the Hills are expected daily. The weather continues cool in the morning and evening the crops are looking rich and plentiful.

* We have already given the list of killed and wounded elsewhere.—E. D. G.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY, 18, 1842.

Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 5th instant will be found in a previous column. The fate of those who may have survived the massacre in the Khoord Cabul pass, is still enveloped in obscurity. The correspondence on this subject with which our North Western cotemporaries are favoured, is very voluminous and interesting, but we regret to say it is of a contradictory nature, and therefore unsatisfactory. Sometimes a ray of hope beams forth and we are almost induced to believe that the survivors are numerous, indeed there seems every reason to suppose that various small parties found temporary shelter in the forts between Jugdulluk and Jellalabad, but when we consider the number of days that are known to have elapsed, without their reaching the latter place, we are compelled to come to the painful conclusion, that hunger and a want of ammunition joined with the inclemency of the season, must have again placed them at the mercy of their foes.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 7th and Madras to the 10th instant. Congratulatory addresses

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to the Queen and Prince Albert in relation to the birth of the Prince of Wales have been prepared and are lying for signature at both presidencies. It is high time that a similar course should be pursued at Bombay. An East Indian, head of the firm of Waller and Co. at Madras, has determined on evincing his loyalty by presenting the infant heir apparent with two very handsome cream coloured Ava ponies. They are to be sent to England in the *True Briton.*

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The following extracts from the *Government Gazette* contain the official notifications of the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott having taken his seat in Council, and of Mr. Reid having resumed the duties of Chief Secretary.

"NOTIFICATION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1842.

The Hon'ble Saville Marriott Esquire having this day taken his Seat as Fourth Member of Council of this Presidency, pursuant to his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors L. R. Reid Esquire, will resume charge of his duties as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1842.

The Hon'ble Saville Marriott Esq. has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Fourth Member of Council of this Presidency, under the usual Salute from the Garrison,

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secretary to Govt."

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The *Waterwitch* has arrived at Calcutta from Macao and Singapore. She has brought letters and papers from the former place to the 3rd and from the latter to the 16th January. It would appear that there is some probability of the British troops evacuating Ningpo; Sir Hugh Gough deeming the force at his disposal too small to hold the place, should the Chinese army advance against it. Though a retrogade movement will not seriously affect British interests in China, there can be no doubt that it will materially retard the adjustment of differences by increasing the confidence of the Court of Pekin. This is a natural consequence of undertaking extensive operations without adequate means: a course of proceeding very similar to that which has caused the destruction of the British troops at Cabul. It is the result of that system of false economy which has been so frequently and so strongly deprecated by the Duke of Wellington viz. the carrying on hostilities with peace establishments. No blame can however be attributed to the present plenipotentiary nor to the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief. The fault rests solely with the late Whig ministry. This evil will however speedily be remedied. Energy and care for the future are as strongly characteristic of the present administration, as indecision and a reckless inattention to all but the demands of the day were of their predecessors. The reinforcements which will accompany Lord Saltoun from England and the Mauritius, joined to those under orders to proceed from India, will constitute a force fully adequate to garrison the principal sea ports, and leave a strong body available for an advance on Pekin. In about six months from the present date, we may hope to hear of such operations being commenced as will shake the celestial empire to it's very centre. The numerous ships of war now on their passage to join Sir Wm. Parker will enable the gallant Admiral to blockade the entrances of all the principal rivers. An entire stop will thus be put to the coasting trade. The inconvenience which will then accrue to the inhabitants of numerous provinces, from the want of rice, will force them into rebellion. This will compel the Tartar dynasty to yield. It is impossible for the present government of China to contend at once with foreign and domestic foes. Nothing but stern necessity will compel the Emperor to grant our demands. He will hold out until reduced to extremity. This is the opinion generally entertained at Macao and also at Canton, though no one doubts that the British will ultimately succeed. Even the Hong merchants are said to participate in this opinion, and to have expressed an idea that the English will gradually obtain possession of China. We are not inclined to believe that any considerable territorial aggrandizement would be beneficial to Great Britain, but fortified positions at the entrance of all the navigable rivers would be desirable, as the expense, incurred in maintaining them, might be defrayed from tribute levied in the shape of duties on the export and coasting trade of the adjacent districts. More than this it would not be politic to seek, less than it, would not afford an adequate compensation for the expenses of the war and a sufficient guarantee for the future safety of our commerce.

The *Jupiter* troop ship had arrived at Macao for reinforcements, but she will have to return to Chin has in the face of the monsoon. We are afraid therefore that she will not arrive in time to prevent the necessity of evacuating Ningpo. It appears to be a subject of deep regret that Sir Henry Pottinger should have altered his intention of coming to the southward. The Chinese at Canton evidently require to be closely watched. The treaty of Canton is completely a dead letter in their estimation, yet the British authorities at Hongkong take no notice of the infringement of the truce. All the residents of Macao and Hongkong believe that a second siege of Canton must be undertaken before the expiration of the present year. The following letters from Macao and Singapore will be found well worthy of perusal.

"*Macao, 1st January,* 1842.—By the public prints you will learn the last accounts from Ningpo and Amoy. The state of affairs at those places and the small means in the hands of Sir Henry Pottinger, and Commanding Officers when compared with what they are ordered to obtain from this country, fully confirm the anticipations we have from time to time ventured to make in our advices of late, and keeping in view that this place is not now the best locality for founding an opinion of the actual position of British demands against China, we still presume to think that a very long time must pass before we have satisfactory connections with this country with concurrence of the authorities. Possibly the successful operations of a much larger land force than at present here might induce the Pekin Court to come to terms, but we rather think the Emperor will risk his power to the last, sooner than permit our having settlements or free intercourse with one or more Ports.

The Hong Merchants now entertain this view and consider as eventually certain our possessing this country by gradual conquest as with India: be this as it may, we are constrained to think that the most is not made of the present means, and that the general question would be advanced much quicker to a termination had Sir Henry Pottinger the power or inclination to declare the intentions of the British Government regarding Hongkong, Amoy and Chusan, giving protection and encouragement to natives settling at the places intended to be kept.

By last accounts there does not seem any prospect that a ransom would be obtained for Ningpo, and if the intention to evacuate that place is effected, without its being previously destroyed, it would have been better policy not to have occupied that city: the Mandarines will make the most of our retreat. You will observe that the troops per *Earl Hardwicke, &c.* from London have been sent for per *Jupiter*: had the want of them been foreseen arrangements would have been made for their going up in those vessels or before the strength of the Monsoon against the voyage as at present, and they sending for them now, speaks strongly for the bad position of our demands, and for the little that has been done.

If Ningpo has been evacuated at the approach of a Chinese army too much has been attempted. Trade at Canton continues under most prejudicial circumstances to Imports with necessity to take Teas at current high rates from purchasers, and transactions otherwise are a good deal checked by the scarcity and want of Dollars, so that money for Bills on London at commissions is now worth 5 Sp. Drs.

The hostile preparations of the Mandarines at Canton are very extensive, and it is generally regretted here that Sir Henry Pottinger has altered his intention of coming to this, as a visit from him or Admiral Parker would no doubt be attended with a stop to Trade at Canton to the advantage of Hongkong: as we should then have much greater power to establish business at the latter place, where, little or nothing, except in Opium, is doing at present.

Tea Exports from 30th June last to date are 17,134,144lbs. Up to the present no Silk of this season has reached Canton.

The present prices for Cotton at Canton, viz.

Bombay 8 to 9-4 sales, Madras 9 to 9-6, very small stock. Calcutta 8 9 to 9-2, small demand, and but very few sales during the last fortnight.

For the Drug the prices are about the following:

	outside.	on the E. Coast.
Patna	455 Sp. Drs.	490 to 500 Sp. Drs.
Benares	445 Sp. Drs.	480 Sp. Drs.
Malwa	345 350	390 to 400 Sp. Drs.

Company's accepted paper has been sold at 225 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

Freights cannot be stated higher than £5 from Whampoa and 3-10 outside, and in the daily decreasing demand for vessels several will have to go elsewhere for employment."

"*Singapore 15th January,* 1842.—Since our last advices bearing date 11th ultimo, the arrivals from Calcutta have been the *Passenger, John Brightman* and *Mary Imrie.*

The imports of Opium by the two former vessels, aggregating 500 chests, chiefly, Patna, have been all realized at Sp. Drs. 390 to Sp. Drs. 400, and forwarded to China by the *Pelorus* and *John Brightman,* both having sailed this morning. The market is again nearly bare, and as little will now probably arrive before the new Opium, we do not look for any transaction of consequence before the arrival of the Clippers from the first sale.

Cotton is not yet inquired for; but will be no doubt ere long as the China Junks are beginning to arrive, and report the usual number as likely to visit us this season, in which case we look for a very active demand in April or May next. The inferior qualities usually leave the best result in this market. Produce is abundant. We quote Pepper 4 80 to 5 10; Gambier 1 90; Sago 1 70; Tin 16½ to ¾. Exchange on London 4*s*. 8*d*. for China Paper, with which the market is principally supplied on Bengal 217 to 220. Freights scarce and Tonnage abundant. The *Passenger* will return to your port on the 18th."

Singapore, 15th January, 1842—"The *John Brightman* arrived here on the 10th instant, Our Opium Market has been very active lately—mostly Patna, per *Passenger,* changed hands at 390 and 95 cash, 400 and 405 two months, and that per *John Brightman* being only 190 chests both Patna and Benares, and another opportunity, the *Perolus,* for China besides her, found buyers at 400 Sp. Drs. Patna 390 and 92½ Benares: the *Brightman* took on about 270 chests and the *Perolus* 160—both sailed this morning. No more Bengal Drug to be had in our market now. News from China up to 4th instant, contain nothing very interesting. Opium Patna, is quoted at 450 to 400, Benares 430 to 40, Malwa 340 to 45. Exchange on England 5*s,* on Bengal 223 to 24; Imports continue dull and Exports high and scarce, no alteration in our China or Straits Market; Pepper 4. 80 to 5⅜; Tin 16¼ to 16¾; Gambier 1 90/00; Sago 1½ to 1¾; Rattans 1½ to 2 Drs.; Bengal Goods, dull; Gunnies saleable at 7½ to 8."

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The second sale of opium for the current year took place at Calcutta on the 7th instant. The amount realized amounts to rather more than sixteen lakhs. The following is a statement of the sale:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Patna	1395	835	825	828 9 11
Benares	590	815	810	810 2 8

The Bengal Government is about to despatch fifteen lakhs of rupees to Bombay in a sailing vessel.

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The line of policy indicated by Lord Auckland's manifesto, relative to the late disaster at Cabul has, we are happy to say, been followed up by the issue of an order, directing a tenth company to be added to every regiment of Native Infantry on the Bengal, Madras and Bombay establishments. This will cause an augmentation of about eighteen thousand men to the army of India. If to the above be added the additions previously ordered to the Bengal establishment, by the cavalry and infantry recruiting depots, the completion of certain local battalions to the strength of regiments of the line, and the embodying a corps of irregular horse, it will be found that the entire increase, to our Military strength, already sanctioned in consequence of the Afghan insurrection, amounts to little less than twenty five thousand native troops. This must necessarily be followed by an augmentation of the number of European Officers; though probably the present Governor General will leave to his successor, the task of pointing out to the home authorities, the necessity of the measure.

That Lord Auckland is supported, by the opinion of the European community of this country, in the preparatory steps which he has taken for counteracting the ill effects of the evacuation of Cabul, cannot be disputed. Almost every Englishman whatever his political bias, admits the necessity of compelling the submission of the Afghans, and of visiting the insurgent Chiefs with the severest punishment, for their perfidies. Our assertion, of the general existence of this feeling on the part of the British residents in India, is fully borne out by the opinions expressed by the journals of this country, all of which, with the exception of the *Bengal Hurkaru* and *Bombay Times* are unanimous in their cry for vengeance.

These papers take a view of the case totally different to that which we entertain. Though we recognize in it's fullest extent the right of every journalist to advance such opinions on public questions as may seem good in his own eyes, and believe that the public and not his cotemporaries are the proper, because the only impartial judges of the merits of his arguments, yet on a topic of such importance as the propriety of further interference with Affghanistan, we cannot abstain from protesting against the inculcation of such doctrines as those held forth by the abovementioned journals. To compromise matters with the Affghans, to give up Shah Soojah (if he be still living) to their mercy, and to withdraw our troops from Jellalabad, Ghuzni and Candahar, on condition of their simply restoring the hostages and prisoners now in their hands, would in our opinion be entailing the deepest dishonour on the British army, and a lasting disgrace on the British name. It would be displaying the most craven pusillanimity. It would be to acknowledge ourselves vanquished; to admit that we were afraid to demand satisfaction, for the grossest of national insults perpetrated on the person of the envoy, and the direst of national calamities in the massacre of thousands of our troops. Vengeance must be exacted both to deter others from committing similar atrocities, and to give confidence to such portions of the British army as may hereafter be placed in critical positions, by proving that the English government places a proper value on the services of it's military retainers, that on no occasion will it view their loss with apathy, but especially will it demand ample retribution for the cold blooded slaughter of it's adherents, from those by whose perfidy they have suffered. We form a very low estimate of the character of the Affghans. We believe them to be faithless, licentious, sanguinary and remorseless, not merely ferocious in action, but blood thirsty and treacherous at all seasons. We will, however, do the Affghans the justice to state that some of our cotemporaries entertain a far higher opinion of them.

For instance the *Times* of Wednesday last states: "The Affghans are fierce and regardless enough of human life, but we have *no* case of *cold blooded butchery* or *assassination* to lay to their charge." We can by no means yield assent to this assertion, and to maintain our own opinion, shall content ourselves with refering to certain expressions used by our cotemporary on the same day. In relation to a letter written by Sir Henry Willock to Lord Aberdeen, the *Times* contains the following remarks:

"The document itself is a most important one, and it comes before the world in fitting time to arrest public attention. It was discussed at the India House on the 23d Dec., the day on which the Envoy was slaughtered while covenanting for the evacuation of Caboo', Within a fortnight of this, the intelligence of the opening scene of the appalling tragedy which has just closed, would have reached England: intimating that the worst of Sir Henry Willock's apprehensions were more than realized; that a general insurrection had occurred in Western Affghanistan; that Sir Robert Sale had with the utmost difficulty forced his way to Gundamuck; that Sir Alex. Burnes had been murdered, and our force in Cabool placed under a blockade from which they were destined never to escape."

We conceive that the *murder* of Sir Alexander Burnes and the slaughter of the Envoy, when "*covenanting*" are acts of *cold blooded butchery* and *assassination.* How our cotemporary has managed to come to a contrary conclusion, is beyond our comprehension. It would be impossible for us to express our sense of the past and our hopes for the future, as regards Affghanistan, more fully, than by quoting the following words from the *Madras Athenæum* just received. "The Supreme Government has an awful duty to perform. May it be undertaken in the spirit which the times require, which national honour demands, which slaughtered thousands invoke, which cold blooded assassins merit."

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The following is a list of the passengers who intend proceeding to Suez on the 1st proximo.

Mrs. Gordon, & 2 children
Mr. & Mrs. Martin & child
Mrs. Vibart & 3 children
John Vibart Esq.
Mr. & Mrs. Young & 4 children
Mrs. Courtney, & 2 children
Mrs. Stack & 2 children
Lieut. Col. & Mrs. Home, Bengal Army
Mrs. F. H. Sandys
Major & Mrs. M. Sterling & child
George S. King Esq.
Capt. & Mrs. Fair
H. Gordon Esq.
Mr. & Mrs H. Forbes
Mrs. Major Outram
Mrs. Henderson
Mrs. Clarkson & 2 children
Mrs. Stewart
J. C. Stewart Esq.
G. Pollexfen Esq.
Mrs. Le Bas, Bengal C. S.
A. S. Drysdale
H. P. Lawrence
Madame Barrot & child
Mrs. Albrecht
Miss Campbell
Mrs. Bate
John Patterson Esq.
Major Cavaye
W. Bell Esq.
Capt. Pearson
J. Brown
J. Rogers
Lieut. J. Bedford
Lieut. Jones
Ensign Finlay
Ensign Croker
Monsr. Barrot
H. J. Albrecht
Col. Forbes
Capt. J. C. Bate
E. B. Mills, Esq.
J. De Silva

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We have received a report of the "Bombay Seamen's Friend Association" from which we find that the useful institution usually called the Sailor's home, is much in need of public support. It appears that in July last the allowance granted by Government, for House Rent, was discontinued by order of the Court of Directors. The balance of the Society's funds has since been exhausted. We trust that they will not appeal in vain to the liberality of the public, more especially to those connected with the mercantile and maritime interests of the port. It appears that the institution can be efficiently maintained for somewhat less than fifteen hundred rupees per annum; a paltry sum indeed when contrasted with the benefit which the home produces. It was there, that the shipwrecked seamen, who escaped from the wreck of the *Lord William Bentick,* found an asylum. Letters published in the report prove that those unfortunate mariners were treated with the greatest kindness at the "Home" and that they left it with feelings of the warmest gratitude to it's supporters.

The number of seamen received into the home, in 1840, amounted to two hundred and nineteen, and in 1841, to two hundred and twenty four. The donations to the society in the last were however far less than those in the former year. This combined with the withdrawal of the Government allowance renders the immediate aid of the humane and charitable indispensably necessary. We have no doubt that as soon as the state of the Society's funds becomes known, the requisite assistance will cheerfully be afforded to it.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Khyook Phyoo.—The following paras. appear in a letter which reached us lately from Khyook Khyoo. We should have given it before, but that we hesitated about the publication of a portion which we at length decided to strike out:—

'I begin to think we must be entirely forgotten in this out-of-the-way place. I wish you would give the people in authority a slight hint that it is full time something was done, for the 47th have now a hundred men in Hospital, and the number increasing daily, which can only be ascribed to their being in tents, and thereby much exposed to the cold bleak wind, which blows from the sea at this season. Surely one corps should be enough, now that every thing appears to be quiet, and they are withdrawing the Madras Corps from Moulmein for service in China. * * * * * * * * * *

'A party of the Locals were sent out under Lieutenant Fytche to destroy a stockade on the top of a hill in possession of a few Dacoits, who, on seeing them approach their stronghold, took to their heels, but not before they were discovered by the Locals, who got orders to fire and brought down a couple of them as they were decamping. They then seized the stockade and burnt it, and returned gently to cantonments.'—*Englishman, Feb* 5.

Cabul.—The following is an extract of a letter from the North West provinces, dated January 28th:—

"Major Thain is by some reported killed, by others a hostage. Capt. Troup went back to Cabul with the ladies, who are all safe in the Balla Hissar. There are so many accounts afloat that it is impossible to ascertain the real state of affairs. At Tezeen, the Native Infantry are said to have been completely broken; but 200 of the 44th kept on, until at Soorkhab, where they in turn were thrown into complete disorder and it became a regular *sauve qui peut.* By other accounts, it appears, that our troops got on very well as far as Jugdulluck, and that they were still fighting when a man left the field *after Brydon* had done so, A letter, which I have just received, says, that Pottinger has returned to Caubul, and that the ladies were supposed to be safe in the Balla Hissar, where Shah Shoojah is fighting with Abdoolla Khan (said to have been killed long ago); the Shah having the stronger party.

"This is all very contradictory intelligence. Swayne, Ewart, Miles, St. George, were reported killed long ago, this is their second *exeunt* from the stage."—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 5.

One of our up-country letters, from which we yesterday made extracts, says, in a postscript, "Conolly, Lawrence &c., have been liberated!—We hope that this is true. For our own parts, we never reject entirely the reports, which are current in the provinces; for it is remarkable, that in several instances we have, through this channel, recived the first tidings of important events in Affghanistan, even before Government had received any intelligence of them from Jellalabad or Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Kurnaul of the 27th ultimo, mention, that the 3d Dragoons, the 6th and 55th N. I., were under orders to proceed immediately to Ferozepore, from which place the 1st Light Cavalry, the 19th and 33d N I. are to move across the frontier. Meerut letters mention that the 41st Foot marched into that station on the 27th.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

Civil Service Items.—Mr. Goldingham's appointment as Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, will appear in orders this evening and Mr. Hudleston Stokes will it is said, be appointed to Guntoor. Two anticipated acting vacancies in the Board will be filled, says rumour, by Messrs. Robertson and Stonhouse.—*United Service Gazette, Feb.* 8.

East Indian Loyalty.—An East Indian of this presidency, the head of the firm of Waller and Co. has, we understand, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the birth of a male heir to the throne of England to display his loyalty to Her Majesty, in a very suitable present to the Infant Prince of Wales, consisting of of a pair of very diminutive, though most beautiful and high bred cream coloured Ava Ponies, with fine flowing manes and tails. These little animals, perfect models of their species, are the admiration of every one who has seen them, and will doubtless be much petted on board the *True Briton,* on which vessel they have been sent to England. They stand only ten hands high and in disposition are gentleness itself. These ponies are perfectly broken and indeed a lady has driven them several times in a small Phæton and expressed herself delighted with their action and great speed in harness.

This is, we believe, the first instance of an East Indian thus coming forward to display his loyalty to the Crown, and such will, we hope, meet a suitable acknowledgement, if only to shew this valuable and rapidly increasing class of people, that Her Majesty is not unmindful of the attachment of her East Indian subject!—*Ibid.*

It will be seen by the Government Notifications elsewhere given that the 31st Light Infantry have been ordered from Moulmein to Palaveram. This looks pacific as it respects Burmah.—*Herald, Feb.* 9.

Major J. M. Boyes, of the 38th N. I. has been transferred we see by last *Gazette* to the Invalid Establishment. This casualty promotes Captain C. Holl, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Cross, and Ensign W. H. Crichton to the superior grade.—*Ibid.*

We regret to announce the death at Cannanore, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, of Captain H. Millingen, of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.—*Ibid.*

Destruction of the Cabul Force.—The Affghan has no pity, and we may expect the worst. But the tidings, mournful as they are, and calculated to mar every countenance with an assuageable grief, must not so far unman us to lead us to forget the nation to which we belong, the blood that runs in our veins, the trophies we have gained, and the fields we have won. No, the impulse of every mind not lost in its alarm for personal safety, will say "*to arms,*" and rush to the rescue, if it be but for the dead bodies of those who have fought on our side and which are lying under the bleaching influence of a wintry sky. The Supreme Government has an awful duty to perform. May it be undertaken in the spirit which the times require, which national honour demands, which slaughtered thousands invoke, which cold-blooded assasins merit.—*Ahtenæum,* Feb. 10.

Spirit of the Eastern Press.

The Affghans.—The feeling is universal that a signal punishment should be inflicted upon the treacherous Affghans. In the judgment of all civilized communities they will be regarded as outlawed, and they are left in our hands to be corrected according to their deserts. The city through which the mutilated body of our Envoy was carried in triumph, should be rased to its foundations; one stone should not be left upon another, and the guilty population, whose insatiate thirst for blood knew no restraint, made to experience by a certain, overwhelming calamity, that a holocaust of no ordinary kind is required to atone for their enormous offence.—*Madras Athenæum, Feb.* 8.

The Affghans.—In short the ill fated Cabul force, seems at length to have been all but annihilated, the sad result of over confidence on our part, met by the Affghans by treachery whose surpassing blackness will fill the whole civilized world with burning indignation.

We will not however dilate on the melancholy theme—the *worst* has now happened, and the only subject deserving a thought or to which we can look forward with any satisfaction, is the melting of the snows, which will in a few weeks unlock the length and breadth of Affghanistan to that dreadful measure of vengeance which our Government will then put forth, aided by that mighty and hitherto indomitable strength from our distant shores which has made England the first of European powers and will long maintain her in that high position. The fierce and cruel, but ignoble wolf, will then have fairly to confront the British Lion, and speedily shrink back vanquished and overpowered from the unequal contest.—*Spectator, Feb.* 9.

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the John Bull, December 11.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. George Edmonds, Vicar of Madeley, Salop, to the Rectory of Little Wenlock, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Forester, Patron, Lord Forester.

The Rev. Thomas Dowell, B. A. to the Incumbency of the new Chapel on Wellington Heath, in the parish of Ledbury.

The Rev. Francis Plimley Voules, B. A., to the Rectory of Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Digby.

The Rev. C. L. Guyon, M. A., to the Rectory of Lamyat, Somersetshire, void by the cession of the Rev. J. G. Copleston.

The Rev. John Gay Copleston, M. A, to the Rectory of Offwell, Devonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. G. Copleston.

The Rev. George Rigg, B. A., has been presented by the Precentor to the Living of St. Peter's in East Gate, Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Moore.

The Rev. Octavius Brock, M. A., has been presented to the Rectory of Dengy, Essex, void by the cession of the Rev. John Hollier Stephenson, who has also been presented to the Rectory of Corringham, void by the death of the Rev. Wm. Rose Stephenson.

The Rev. B. Addison, to the Ministry of Bedford Chapel, Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, London.

The Rev. M. Powell, to the Incumbency of the new Church, Clapton.

The Rev. H. Vallance, to be the Incumbent Minister of St. John's London-road, Southwark.

The Rev. J. C. Barnett, to the Vicarge of Berrow, Somerset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Johnson.

The Rev. H. Chevasse, to be Incumbent Minister of the new Chapel, Ward End, Ashton, near Birmingham.

The Rev. H. Dyke, to the Curacy of Sudbourne, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. W. Harden, to the vicarage of Condover Salop.

The Rev. E. Pidsley, to the Curacy of Downham Market, Norfolk.

The Rev. T. Walpole, to the Rectory of Limpsfield, Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Mayne.

The Rev. P. Watman, to the Perpetual Curacy of Barnley-upon-Don, Yorkshire, Patron, T. Gresham, Esq.

The Rev. John F. Witty, to the Curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

The Rev. John Mickle, Vicar of South Leverton, to the Perpetual Curacy of Apesthorpe.

The following institutions have been recently made by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells:—The Rev. G. B. Garrow, B. A., to the Rectory of Chiselborough, with West Chinnock, vacant by the death of the Rev. Ch. Digby. Patron, the Earl of Egremont.—The Rev. S. Marindin, M. A., to the Rectory of Penselwood, Somersetshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. H. Biging, Patron, the Earl of Egremont.—The Rev. G. W. Newnham, M. A., to the Rectory of Coombe Down, Church, Somersetshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Hodgson.

The Rev. D. Davies, late Curate of Newchurch, to the Rectory of Meline, in the county of Pembroke.

The Rev. Henry Wm. Wynne Jones to the Perpetual Curacy of the new Church at Danbigh.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. John Clark to the Church of the united parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity, in the presbytery and shire of Inverness, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. Mackintosh; and also the Rev. S. Mackintosh to the Church and parish of Inverness, in the presbytery and county of Inverness, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Macpherson, late Third Minister there.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford has appointed the Rev. Dr. Ball, for many years Principal of the Endowed School of Clonmel, to the living of Ballyrbood, near Cahirconlish.

James Stopford, Esq., son of the Archdeacon of Armagh, is elected Treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in the room of the late lamented Doctor D'Olier.

Distribution of the British Army.

CORRECTED TO THE 1ST JANUARY 1842.

Regiments.	Present Station of Service Troops and Service Companies.	Present Station of Depot Troops and Depot Companies.	Year in which Regt. last went upon Foreign Service	Station to which it proceeded.	Year in which it returned Home.
1st Life Guards	Regent's Park		1815	Netherl & Fra.	1816
2nd do	Hyde Park		1815	Do	1816
Rl Horse Grds	Windsor		1815	Do	1816
1st Drg Guards	Canada	York	1838	Canada	
2nd do	Sheffield		1815	Netherl & Fra.	1818
3rd do	Nottingham		1815	Do	1816
4th do	Dundalk		1811	Peninsula	1813
5th do	Cahir		1811	Do	1814
6th do	Newbridge		1806	South America	1808
7th do	Ballincollig		1800	Germany	1763
1st Dragoons	Leeds		1815	Netherl & Fran	1816
2nd do	Brighton		1815	Do	1816
3rd do Lt	Bengal	Maidstone	1837	India	
4th do Lt	Bombay	Do	1822	Bombay	
6th do	Birmingham		1815	Netherlands	1816
7th Hussars	Canada	York	1838	Canada	
8th do	Manchester		1802	India	1823
9th Lancers	Dorchester		1811	Peninsula	1813
10th Hussars	Dublin		1827	Portugal	1828
11th do	Hounslow		1819	India	1838
12th Hussars	Dublin		1827	Portugal	1828
13th Lt Drags.	Ipswich		1819	India	1840
14th do	Bombay	Maidstone	1808	Peninsula	1814
15th Hussars	Madras	Do	1839	India	
16th Lancers	Bengal	Do	1822	Do	
17th do	Edinburgh		1808	Do	1823
Gr Gds 1st batt	St John's wood		1827	Portugal	1828
Do 2nd batt	Canada		1838	Canada	
Do 3rd batt	Portman st		1815	Netherl & Fras	1818
Coldst Gds 1st b	St Geo's brks		1809	Peninsula	1814
Do 2nd bat	Canada		1838	Canada	
Scots F Gds 1 b	Tower		1809	Peninsula	1814
Do 2nd bat	Wellington bs		1827	Portugal	1828
1st Foot, 1st bat	Gibraltar	Waterford	1839	Gibraltar	
Do 2nd bat	Canada	Cork	1836	Canada	
2nd Foot	Bombay	Chatham	1825	India	
3rd do	Bengal	Do	1823	N S Wales	
4th do	Madras	Tilbury Fort	1831	Do	
5th do	Cephalonia	Athlone	1831	Gibraltar	
6th do	Canterbury	Deal	1821	C Good Hope	
7th do	Gibraltar	Dover	1839	Gibraltar	
8th do	Cork		1830	Jamaica	
9th do	Bengal	Chatham	1832	Mauritius	
10th do	Glasgow		1827	Portugal	1838
11th do	Newport		1827	Do	1840
12th do	Mauritius	Sunderland	1837	Mauritius	
13th do	Bengal	Chatham	1823	India	
14th do	Canada	Newry	1836	West Indies	
15th do	Woolwich		1827	Canada	1840
16th do	Winchester		1819	Ceylon	1841
17th do	Aden	Chatham	1829	N S Wales	
18th do	China	Do	1837	Ceylon	
19th do	Malta	Gosport	1840	Malta	1836
20th do	Bermuda	Fermoy	1818	India	1837
21st do	Bengal	Canterbury	1831	VanDiemen's L.	
22nd do	Bombay	Chatham	1841	Bombay	1837
23rd do	Canada	Carlisle	1838	Nova Scotia	
24th do	Devonport		1829	Canada	1841
25th do	C Good Hope	Brecon	1829	C Good Hope	
26th do	China	Canterbury	1828	India	
27th do	C Good Hope	Galway	1835	C Good Hope	
28th do	N S Wales	Chatham	1835	N S Wales	
29th do	Belfast		1826	Mauritius	1838
30th do	Nova Scotia	Mullingar	1831	Bermuda	1841
31st do	Bengal	Chatham	1825	India	
32nd do	Portsmouth		1830	Canada	1841
33rd do	Barbadoes	Buttevant	1836	Gibraltar	
34th do	Portsmouth		1829	Nova Scotia	1841
35th do	Mauritius	Carlow	1837	Mauritius	
36th do	N Brunswick	Cashel	1830	Barbados	
37th do	Nova Scotia	Nenagh	[illegible]	Bermuda	
38th do	Corfu	Hull	1840	Zante	1836
39th do	Madras	Chatham	1828	N S Wales	
40th do	Bombay	Do	1823	N S Wales	
41st do	Madras	Do	1822	India	
42nd do	Corfu	Stirling	1841	Gibraltar	1836
43rd do	Canada	Londonderry	1835	Nova Scotia	
44th do	Bengal	Chatham	1822	India	
45th do	Dublin		1819	Ceylon	1838
46th do	Gibraltar	Clonmel	1837	Gibraltar	
47th do	Barbadoes	Birr	1834	Do	
48th do	Gibraltar	Guernsey	1838	Mediterranean	
49th do	China	Canterbury	1821	Cape	
50th do	Bengal	Chatham	1834	N S Wales	
51st do	V Diem Land	Do	1834	VanDiemen's L.	
52nd do	Demerara	Longford	1836	Gibraltar	
53rd do	Edinburgh		1829	Do	1840
54th do	Weedon		1819	C Good Hope	1840
55th do	China	Canterbury	1821	Cape	
56th do	Canada	Armagh	1841	Jamaica	
57th do	Madras	Chatham	1834	N S Wales	
58th do	Dublin		1828	Ceylon	1830
59th do	Antigua	Jersey	1834	Gibraltar	1840
60th do 1st bat	Bolton		1830	Do	
do 2nd bat	Jamaica	Dublin	1835	Do	1840
61st do	Stockport		1828	Ceylon	
62nd do	Bengal	Chatham	1830	India	
63rd do	Madras	Canterbury	1829	N S Wales	
64th do	Nova Scotia	Templemore	1834	Jamaica	
65th do	Devonport		1829	Barbadoes	1841
66th do	Manchester		1827	Canada	1840
67th do	Canada	Templemore	1832	Gibraltar	
68th do	Canada	Chester	1834	Do	
69th do	N Brunswick	Tralee	1837	West Indies	
70th do	Canada	Youghal	1834	Gibraltar	
71st do	Canada	Aberdeen	1838	Canada	
72nd do	Windsor		1828	C Good Hope	1840
73rd do	Gosport		1827	Gibraltar	1841
74th do	Canada	Limerick	1834	West Indies	
75th do	C Good Hope	Chatham	1830	C Good Hope	
76th do	Nova Scotia	Enniskillen	1834	West Indies	1841
77th do	Malta	Sheerness	1837	Malta	
78th do	Dublin		1826	Ceylon	1838
79th do	Gibraltar	Paisley	1840	Gibraltar	
80th do	N S Wales	Chatham	1837	N S Wales	
81st do	Trinidad	Kilkenny	1836	Gibraltar	
82nd do	Jamaica	Boyle	1837	Do	
83rd do	Canada	Athlone	1834	Nova Scotia	1840
84th do	Limerick		1827	Jamaica	1834
85th do	Canada	Buttevant	1836	Nova Scotia	1840
86th do	Cork	Spike Island	1826	West Indies	
87th do	Mauritius	Hull	1831	Mauritius	
88th do	Malta	Castlebar	1840	Malta	
89th do	Canada	Drogheda	1835	Barbadoes	
90th do	Ceylon	Birr	1835	Ceylon	
91st do	C Good Hope	Templemore	1831	C Good Hope	
92nd do	St Vincent	Fort George	1834	Gibraltar	
93rd do	Canada	Dundee	1838	Nova Scotia	
94th do	Bombay	Chatham	1838	Ceylon	
95th do	Ceylon	Do	1838	Do	
96th do	N S Wales	Do	1824	Nova Scotia	1835
97th do	Corfu	Do	1825	Ceylon	1836
98th do	China	Devonport	1824	Cape	1847
99th do	Chatham		1825	Mauritius	1837
Rifle Brig 1st b	Malta	Dublin	1840	Malta	
do 2nd bat	Bermuda	Dover	1823	Do	1837
Colonial Corps.					
Rl Nwf Vet C	Newfoundland				
1st W Ind Reg	Demerara	Sierra Leone			
2nd do	Jamaica	Do			
3rd do	Sierra Leone				
Cape Mnt Riflm	C Good Hope				
Ceylon Rifles	Ceylon				
Rl Malta Fencib	Malta				
Rl Canada Regt	Canada				

RECAPITULATION;

STATIONS.	CAVALRY. Service Troops	CAVALRY. Depot Troops.	INFANTRY. Services companies	INFANTRY. Depot companies.
England	12	7	25	38
Scotland	1	..	2	
Ireland	6	..	7	5
Guernsey	..	..	..	33
Jersey	..	..	..	1
Gibraltar	..	..	5	1
Malta	..	..	4	..
Ionian Islands	..	..	3	..
Canada	2	..	15	..
Nova Scotia	..	..	4	..
New Brunswick	..	..	2	..
Cape of Good Hope	1	..	4	..
Mauritius	..	..	3	..
Ceylon	..	..	3	..
Van Diemen's Land	..	..	1	..
New South Wales	..	..	3	..
West Indies	..	..	7	..
Jamaica	..	..	3	..
Bermuda	..	..	2	..
Newfoundland	..	..	1	..
St Helena	..	..	..	..
Western Coast of Africa	..	..	1	..
Bengal	2	..	8	2
Madras	1	..	5	..
Bombay	2	..	6	..
China	..	..	4	..
Total	26	7	118	80

A detachment of the 91st is stationed at St. Helena.
as 3 companies at Jamaica.

In this recapitulation the Cape Mounted Riflemen are included in the cavalry.

The Infantry is calculated by *Battalions.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From Galignani's Messenger, January 8)

The packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, arrived at Liverpool a little after ten o'clock on the 27th ult. night from New York whence she sailed on the 8th inst. By her papers have been received from that city eight days later than those previously received, as also the annual Message of the President of the United States, which was communicated to Congress on the 6th. The papers contain little news of interest beyond the Message, which is somewhat more verbose than usual. It commences by congratulations on the peace, tranquility, and plenty, which the people have enjoyed during the past year, and then proceeds to review the case of M'Leod at some length. The President defends the course taken by the United States in the affair, and affirms it to be the best policy that could possibly have been pursued. He recommends Congress to make such alteration in the constitutional laws as shall meet the necessity of any similar case that may hereafter arise.—He says, "I cannot fail however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some cases the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they can constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations from the States of the Federal Judiciary."

From the case of M'Leod the President proceeds to a review of the circumstances arising out of the seizure and abduction of Grogan by the British, and expresses his approbation of the conduct of the Canadian authorities in so promptly restoring him to liberty, when the circumstances of the case were laid before them. The correspondence which took place between the British and American authorities upon the subject was communicated with the Message to Congress.

The next point treated upon in the Message is the affair of the destruction of the *Caroline* with regard to which the President expresses his regret at not being enabled to communicate a satisfactory conclusion; and then proceeds to detail the facts of the case, and to argue upon the policy hitherto pursued by the two governments in connection with the affair. In speaking of the future conduct of the American Government, he says, "This government can never concede to any foreign government the power, except in a case of most urgent necessity of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who have violated the municipal laws of such foreign govt. or have disparaged their obligations arising under the law of nations. With respect to the owner of the *Caroline*, he states that if he was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy island, then he has no claim for compensation for the loss which he has sustained but the president contends that this in no way dispose of the higher considerations which the question involves, and then proceeds to argue upon the bad results that must cause from either government acting upon the precedent of the affair at Schlosser, should any future frontier outbreak take place.

The next topic is the right of search, and upon this the President is very firm and decided in his tone. He denies the right of any nation to detain or seize any vessel sailing under the American flag under any pretence. He says, "This government will not cease to make upon Great Britain full and ample remuneration [illegible] all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been [illegible] hereafter be subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognise as legitimate [illegible] proper." This slave trade is strongly denounced, [illegible] every effort to suppress the iniquitous practice on the part of the American legislature is promised by the President. With respect to the settlement of the boundary question, the Message is very brief and ambiguous. The President expresses his regret that little progress has been made towards a final adjustment since the assembling of Congress last session. The commission appointed by the American government, he says, for the survey and exploration of the boundary [illegible] separating the States of Maine range and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces is about to close its field labours, to report to the departments of the state.

A large portion of the Message is occupied in a review of the state of the financial affairs of the country.—It recommends that every bank not possessing the means of resumption should follow the example of the United States Bank, and go into liquidation, rather than, by refusing to do so, to continue embarassments in the way of solvent institutions. Whether the government possess the power to constrain the banks either to resume specie payments or to force them into liquidation, is a point which the Message urges upon the immediate attention of Congress. The President states that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared with a plan of finance, to be submitted to Congress, should it be required, which rests on powers acknowledged in the practice to exist from the origin of government, and furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford reasonable facilities for regulating the exchanges. It contains a plan emendatory of existing laws, in relation to the treasury department, and subordinate to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly. It proposes to limit the issue to an amount not to exceed 15,000,000 dollars, without the express sanction of the legislative power. The Message alludes to the debats contracted abroad by many of the states for which it asserts the individual states are alone responsible. The President expressed his belief that every state will feel itself in honour bound *to discharge all debts that may have been contracted*; as well as the interest attendant thereon.

The attention of Congress is called to the state of the naval and military condition of the country, and large appropriation are recommended for completing the efficiency of the Navy department.

Some excitement had been caused in New York by a report that there had been some fighting in the neighbourhood of Maine, between American and British troops but subsequent advices contradict it. The report was founded on a letter published in the *Boston Daily Mail*.

We cannot discover that any material change has as yet taken place in monetary affairs. There had been a great excitement at Boston, in consequence of the exposure of some large defalcations in some of the banks, arising by overdrafts, permitted by the tellers. Of fictieus checks the following is a statement. Traders Bank holding 17,000 dollars, Globe Bank 8,000 and Boston Bank 2500.

The *Acadia*, Royal Mail steamer, from Halifax and Boston, arrived on the 31st ult. at Liverpool. She sailed from Halifax on the 19th, and has brought eight days later intelligence than that furnished by the *Independence* packet-ship, arrived on Monday last with the President's Message.

The American papers publish in detail the correspondent between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at this court, and Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen on the subject of the right of search. The correspondence extends to very great length, occupying some eight or nine closely printed columns of the journals before us. The matter discussed between the two Governments may be considered under two heads—the one of facts and the other of principles.

The question of facts which occupies a considerable *space, may be briefly disposed of.* Mr. Stevenson complains *of certain proceedings of British cruizers* towards American Merchantmen in the African seas. Lord Palmerston justifies these proceedings by referring Mr. Stevenson to an agreement between the English and American commanding officers on the coast. To this defence no exception appears to have bean made by Mr. Stevenson; and the journal before us, without one exception that we have seen, regards Lord Palmerston's explanation as satisfactory. The *Commercial Advertiser*, observes:—

"In the earlier part of the correspondence, relating to the particular cases of alleged grievance, it must be admitted that Lord Palmerston comes out triumphant; the cases as presented by him, affording only justification, and that very ample, of the proceedings complained off. As Mr. Stevenson did not attempt any denial of the facts as stated by Lord Palmerston, it is to be presumed that the vessels examined were in reality slavers, having no right to the protection of the American flag, and the *proceedings* of the British officers were altogether justifiable."

The J*ournal of Commerce* also referring to this part of the correspondence, remarks—

"It appears that the search and detention of the Douglas, and other American vessels, prior to the opening of the present correspondence, was made under an agreement between the commander of the British squadron on the African coast, and Lieut. Payne of the United States ship Grampus, *allowing the mutual right of searching and detaining all British and American vessels found trading in slaves.*"

It is true Mr. Stevenson says Lieut. Payne was not authorised to enter into this agreement. But this is question between Lieut. Payne and his Government, and in nowise invaledates the defence of the detention and search of the vessels. It would, no doubt, affect any case occurring after the United States had disclaimed the agreement. But no such case is likely to occur, for Lord Palmerston states, in reply:—

"Such cases cannot happen again; because positive orders were sent by the Admiralty, in February last, to all her Majesty's cruizers employed for the suppression of the slave trade. These orders have been sent by her Majesty's Government with great pain and regret, but as an act due by them to the rights of the United States."

Thus the unpleasant "facts" in which the correspondence originated are satisfactorily explained, while of the "*principle*" contended for by the American Government, the most important point is conceded in the above extract from Lord Palmerston's dispatch. His Lordship distinctly admits that it is due to the rights of the United States that their republican flag should continue to protect—alone to protect—the bloody traffic against which the Christian states of Europe, including the "despotism of Russia and Austria, have united themselves in a holy league.—"Positive orders have been sent to her Majesty's cruizers not to detain or meddle with the United States' vessels engaged in the slave trade."

But this liberty to "wallop his own nigger" is not enough for Mr. Stevenson. His Government will abandon anything save "principle," and accordingly he proceeds to *combat* the only point at issue between the two Governments, and which is thus cleary and forcibly stated by Lord Palmerston, in a note of the 26th of August:—

'There is an essential and fundamental difference between searching a vessel and examining her papers to see whether she is legally provided with documents entitling her to the protection of any country, and especially of the country whose flag she may have hoisted at the time. For though by common parlance the word "flag" is used to express the test of nationality, and though, according to that acceptation of the word, her Majesty's Government admits that British cruizers are not entitled, in time of peace, to search merchant vessels under the American flag, yet her Majesty's Government donot mean thereby to say that a merchantmen can exempt himself from search by merely hoisting a piece of bunting with the United States emblems and colours upon it, that the rights of the United States flag exempt a vessel from searcr when that vessel is provided with papers entitling he to wear that flag, and proving her to be United States property, and navigated according to law.

"But the fact cannot be ascertained unless an officer of the cruizer whose duty it is to ascertain this fact shall board the vessel, or unless the master of the merchantman shall bring his papers on board the cruizers; and this examination of papers of merchantmen suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, even though they may hoist a United States' flag, is a proceeding which it is absolutely necessary that British cruizers employed in the suppression of the slave-trade should continue to practice, and to which her Majesty's Government are fully persuaded that the United States Government cannot, upon consideration object because what would be the consequence of a contrary practice?

"What would be the consequence if a vessel engaged the slave-trade could protect herself from search by in merely hosting a United States' flag! Why, it is plain that in such case every slave-trading pirate, whether Spanish, Portuguese, or Brazilian, or English, or French, or of whatever nation he might be, would immediately sail under colours of the United States—every criminal could do that, though he could not procure genuine American Papers; and thus all the treaties concluded among the Christian powers for the suppression of the slave-trade would be rendered a dead letter. Even the laws of England might be set at defiance by her own subjects, and the slave-trade would be invested with complete impunity. Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the United States Government cannot maintain a doctrine which would necessarily lead to such monstrous consequences; but the undersigned is bound in duty frankly to declare to Mr. Stevenson that to such a doctrine the British Government never could or would subscribe.

"The cruizers employed by her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the slave-trade must ascertain, by inspection of papers, the nationality of vessels met with by them under circumstances which justify a suspicion that such vessels are engaged in slave-trade, in order that, if such vessels are found to belong to a country which has conceded to Great Britain the mutual right of search, they may be searched accordingly, and that, if they be found to belong to a country which, like the United States, has not conceded that mutual right, they may be allowed to pass on free and unexamined, to consummate their intended iniquity. Her Majesty's Government feels *convinced that the United States Government will* see the necessity of this course of proceeding.

"But her Majesty's Government would find hope that the day is not far distant when the Government of the United States will cease to confound two things which are, in their nature, entirely different; will look to things, and not to words; and perceiving the wide and entire distinction between that right of search which has heretofore been a subject of discussion between the two countries, and that right of search which almost all other Christian nations have mutually given each other for the suppression of the slave-trade, will join the Christian league, and will no longer permit the ships and subjects of the union to be engaged in undertakings which the laws of the union punish as piracy."

The subsequent correspondence of the Earl of Aberdeen with Mr. Stevenson is to the same effect.

We give the following extract from the last letter of the correspondence, containing the substance of the American Ambassador's protest against the right asserted:—

"The undersigned must, therefore, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that if a power such as that which is now asserted by Her Majesty's Government shall be enforced not only without consent, but in the face of a direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded in no other light by the Government of the United States than a violation of national rights and sovereignty, and the incontestible principles of international law. That its exercise may lead to consequences of a painful character there is too much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflicting right between nations, the precise line which neither can pass, but to which each may advance, it is not easily found or marked; and yet it exists whatever may be the difficulty of discerning it. In ordinary cases of disagreement there is little danger; each nation may and often does yield something to the other. Such however, is to be feared is not the present case. The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apprehended from its excercise, make it one of an important and momentous character. Involving, as it does, questions of high and dangerous sovereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries."

We trust, however, that the American Government will consent, and that the special mission of Lord Ashburton will be succesful on this as on the other points that are to be the subjects of his negociation.

It would appear from what is stated by our City correspondent, that the appointment of this "Prince of British Merchants" as he is termed by the Times, was favourably received in commercial circles, and gave a tone of confidence to the holders of State Stocks. We sincerely hope that the result will justify these anticipations, for it is impossible overrate the importance of a good understanding between the United States and these Kingdoms. Their identity of origin and language, the abundance of capital and manufacturing industry in the one, the abundance of fertile lands and facilities for bringing it to market of the other—point out Britain and the United States as countries between which a peculiarly valuable commerce can be carried on, and consequently deeply interested in the prosperity of each other. No calamity can befall the United States, which will not be intensely felt by Great Britain;-and whatever cripples the resources of the latter powerfully re-acts on America.

No man is better acquainted with the character and disposition of the people of the United States than Ashburton, and from his connection, the extent of his property within the Union, and various other circumstances, his personal influence must be considerable. His lordship, too, however inconsistent he may be in taking up and abandoning opinions, is generally allowed to be practically shrewd, and frank and gentle manly in his manners.

NEWEST LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR JANUARY, 1842.

[Extracted from the World of Fashion Monthly Magazine of the Courts of London and Paris]

Robes de Chambre.—One in toilede cachimere, trimmed down the fronts and round the bottom of the jupe with a broad band of lilac plush; the sleeves made large and in the style a la Marion. Another in foulard, edged with a triple row of fringe of a middling width. And lastly, one made in poult de soie, with facings of satin down the front of the jupe: corsage coulisse; the collar square formed by a revers in satin; sleeves a la religieuse, with facings in satin, finished at the wrist with manchettes of lace falling over the hand.

Morning Dresses.—The most favourite style is called des redingotes Amazones; the skirt is ample and long, without ornaments of any kind; the sleeves plain, and corsage buttoned close up to the throat, finished by a small rounded turn-over collar; a broad velvet ribbon of a well assorted colour, is worn in lieu of a cravat. Dresses in Ottoman velvets are now being trimmed down the front of the skirt, with sable placed a revers united down the centre with roseats of satin ribbon of different sizes; the corsage tight and high up to the throat a ceinture; pelerine of the same material, open in the front, and edged with three small folds, an open collar of a moderate size in sable, ptaited sleeves with sable cuffs.

Evening Dresses.—A plain sleeve, double seamed, the corsage ecussonne upon the shoulders encircled with a berthe in rich embroidery. For evening and the theatre, dresses are now being made entirely plain, without trimming of any kind; the corsage is made tight to the figure; the sleeves large at the top, and bouillonnee from the wrist to the elbow; a long ceinture, in ruban de taffetas; a pelerine in lace, descending to the waist, and fastened with nœuds of ribbon, being the only ornament worn.

Ball Dresses.—A very pretty echelle pompadour (intended for the front of a robe de tulle) made in roses pompons, has a very light effect. We have also to remark a charming toilette worn by the Princess Clementine, being a dress in white Pekin a raies lined with satinee in ponceau and open on each side of the jupon. The Duchess of Nemours wore a dress all white a double jupon.

Caps. The most fashionable style of caps now worn, are le bonnet coquette, le bonnet religieuse, and la coiffure Marie Stuart. The bonnet Dubarry is also very fashionable, being formed in bouillonees of tulle, besprinkled with small roses without leaves, producing a very light and becoming appearance. We must not omit to mention the cap a la Marie Louise, which is composed of a small foundation; a single lappet in English lace is placed straight and flat over the front, and falls in two negligent bandelettes upon the shoulders on each side. A small crown of variegated roses, tout mignonnes intermixed with leaves, are placed over the forehead, forming an arch.

Bonnets.—A hat in velvet, of a beautiful French blue, ornamented with two white aigrette composed of velvet flowers, the inside of the brim decorated with one in the same style. Another in black velvet, having a rich violette in lace, ornamented on the exterior with three feathers, one placed in the centre of the front of the crown, another falling low at the side, and the smallest forming an agraffe between the two flowers underneath the brim being composed of two clusters of scented sweet peas, Lastly, one in velvet scabieuse, ornamented with shaded blue feathers, possees in the same sman ner as the black velvet bonnet before described. We must not omit a hat we have seen in green clair de lune, rather deep at the ends, and having very little trimming at the ears; trimmed with a garland of roses The, with the leaves in velvet; upon the front are small mancinis, composed of sprigs of geranium rose.

Turbans and Head dresses are now being made in white gauze, and intermixed with flowers or wheat ears in dead silver. There is also the coiffures Espagnoles, formed by a scarf and resilled' argent, which is twisted round the back of the head, forming a roll round the the back hair, the ends of the scarf being united *on one side* by a large rose; *this same coiffure*, en resille black and gold, is also very pretty, the rose being made in pink velvet.

Pelerines.—The pelerines Cardinales are now much in favour, they are composed entirely of lace inlet, divided by a narrow lace froncee; in *form, they are round* behind, descending rather lower than the waist, meeting square in the front. These pelerines, when made in black velvet, are the most useful, since they can be worn with any kind of dress.

Cloaks, Mantle and Scarfs.—Pelisses in levantin and in plaided cachemires, trimmed with velvet camule, or fancy lace ornaments in silken cord, are most in favour. Wadded *pelisses* in marron satin lined with blue satin, have mostly a capuchin attached to them, formed in velvet, beautifully embroidered, with sleeves similarly ornamented.

Gloves are being worn, much ornamented.

Mouchoirs.--The Batiste d'ananas is now all the rage in paris for mouchoirs, their whiteness, transparency, and solidity having quite ecrase the Batiste de la Flandre.

Colours.—The prevailing colours for the season are grenat, violet, different shades of green, a bois ponceau, bleue Marie, and Tourterelle.

Extracts from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART VIII.

In the mean time Francis has returned to England, and Hastings was now left perfectly unfettered. Wheler had gradually been relaxing in his oppositions; and, after the departure of his vehement and implacable colleague, co-operated heartily with the Governor-General; whose influence over his countrymen in *India, always great, had, by the vigour and success of* his recent measures, been considerably increased.

But though the difficulties arising from factions within the Council were at an end, another class of difficulties had become more passing than ever. The financial embarrassment was extreme. Hastings had to find the means, not only of carrying on the government of Bengal, but of maintaining a most costly war against both Indian and European enemies in the Carnatic, and of making remittances to England. A few years before this time he had obtained relief by plundering the Mogul, and enslaving the Rohillas; nor were the resources of his fruitful mind by any means exhausted.

Benares.—His first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity, was among the foremost of Asia. It was commonly believed that half a million of human beings was crowded into that labyrinth of lofty alleys, rich with shrines, and minarets, and balconies, and carved oriels, to which the sacred apes clung by hundreds. The traveller could scarcely make his way through the press of holy mendicants, and not less holy bulls. The broad and stately flights of steps which descended from these swarming hunts to the bathing-places along the Ganges, were worn every day by the footsteps of an innumerable multitude of worshippers. The schools and temples drew crowds of pious Hindoos from every province where the Brahminical faith was known. Hundreds of devotees came thither every month to die—for it was believed that a peculiarly happy fate awaited the man who should pass from the sacred city into the sacred river. Nor was superstition the only motive which allured strangers to that great metropolis. Commerce had as many pilgrims as religion. All along the shores of the venerable stream, lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandize. From the looms of Benares went forth the most delicate silks that adorned the balls of St James's and of the *Petit Trianon*; and in the bazars, the muslins of Bengal, and the sabres of Oude, were mingled with the jewels of Golconda, and the shawls of Cashmere. This rich capital and the surrounding tract, had long been under the immediate rule of a Hindoo prince, who rendered homage to the Mogul emperors. During the great anarchy of India, the lords of Benares became independent of the court of Delhi; but were compelled to submit to the authority of the nabob of Oude. Oppressed by this formidable neighbour, they invoked the protection of the English. The English protection was given; and at length the Nabob Vizier, by a solemn treaty, ceded all his rights over Benares to the Company. From that time the Rajah was the vassal of the government of Bengal, acknowledged its supremacy, and sent an annual tribute to Fort William. These duties Cheyte Sing, the reigning prince, had fulfilled with strict punctuality.

Respecting the precise nature of the legal relation between the Company and the Rajah of Benares, there has been much warm and acute controversy. On the one side, it has been maintained, that Cheyte Sing was merely a great subject on whom the superior power had a right to call for aid in the necessities of the empire. On the other side, it has been contended that he was an independent prince, that the only claim which the Company had upon him was for a fixed tribute, and that, while the fixed tribute was regularly paid, as it assuredly was, the English had no more right to exact any further contribution from him, than to demand subsidies from Holland or Denmark. Nothing is easier than to find precedents and analogies in favour of either view.

Our own impression is, that neither view is correct. It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and definite constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. The truth is, that during the interval which elapsed between the fall of the house of Tamerlane, and the establishment of the British ascendancy, there was no such constitution. The old order of things had passed away; the new order of things was not yet formed. All was transition confusion, obscurity. Every body kept his head as he best might, and scrambled for whatever he could get. There have been similar seasons in Europe. The time of the dissolution of the Carlovingian empire is an instance.

Very similar to this was the state of India sixty years ago. Of the existing governments not a single one could lay claim to legitimacy, or plead any other title than recent occupation. There was scarcely a province in which the real sovereignty and the nominal sovereignty were not disjoined. Titles and forms were still retained, which implied that the heir of Tamerlane was an absolute ruler, and that the nabobs of the provinces were his lieutenants. In reality, he was a captive. The nabobs were in some places independent princes. In other places, as in Bengal and the Carnatic, they had, like their master, become mere phantoms, and the Company was supreme.

The English government now chose to wring money out of Cheyte Sing. It had formerly been convenient to treat him as a sovereign prince; it was now convenient to treat him as a subject. Dexterity inferior to that of Hastings could easily find in that general chaos of laws and customs, arguments for either course. Hastings wanted a great supply. It was known that Cheyte Sing had a large revenue, and it was suspected that he had accumulated a treasure. Nor was he a favourite at Calcutta. He had, when the Governor-General was in great difficulties, courted the favour of Francis and Clavering. Hastings, who, less we believe from evil passions than from policy, seldom left an injury unpunished, was not sorry that the fate of Cheyte Sing should teach neighbouring princes the same lesson which the fate of Nuncomar had already impressed on the inhabitants of Bengal.

In 1778, on the first breaking out of the war with France, Cheyte Sing was called upon to pay, in addition to his fixed tribute, an extraordinary contribution of £50,000. In 1779, an equal sum was exacted. In 1780, the demand was renewed. Cheyte Sing, in the hope of obtaining some indulgence secretly offered the Governor-General a bribe of £20,000. Hastings took the money; and his enemies have maintained that he took it intending to keep it. He certainly concealed the transaction, for a time, both from the Council in Bengal, and from the Directors at home; nor did he ever give any satisfactory reason for the concealment. Public spirit, or the fear of detection, however, determined him to withstand the temptation. *He* paid over the bribe to the Company's treasury, and insisted that the Rajah should instantly comply with the demands of the English government. The Rajah, after the fashion of his countrymen, shuffled, solicited, and pleaded poverty. The grasp of Hastings *was not to be so eluded. He added another £10,000* as a fine for delay, and sent troops to exact the money.

The money was paid. But this was not enough. The late events in the south of India had increased the financial embarrassments of the Company. Hastings was determined to plunder Cheyte Sing, and, for that end, to fasten a quarrel on him. Accordingly, the Rajah was now required to keep a body of cavalry for the service of the British government. He objected and evaded. This was exactly what the Governor-General wanted. He had now a pretext for treating the wealthiest of his vassals as a criminal. 'I resolved,' these are the words of Hastings himself, 'to draw 'from his guilt the means of relief to the Company's 'distresses—to make him pay largely for his pardon, 'or to exact a severe vengeance for past delinquency.' The plan was simply this—to demand larger and larger contributions, till the Rajah should be driven to remonstrate, then to call his remonstrance a crime and to punish him by confiscating all his possessions.

Cheyte Sing was in the greatest dismay. He offered £200,000 to propitiate the British government. But Hastings replied, that nothing less than half a million would be accepted. Nay, he began to think of selling Benares to Oude, as he had formerly sold Allahabad and Rohilcund. The matter was one which could not be well managed at a distance; and Hastings resolved to visit Benares.

Cheyte Sing recived his liege lord with every mark of reverence; came near sixty miles, with his guards, to meet and escort the illustrious visiter; and expressed his deep concern at the displeasure of the English. He even took off his turban, and laid it in the lap of Hastings—a gesture which in India marks the most profound submission and devotion. Hastings behaved with cold and repulsive severity. Having arrived at Benares, he sent to the Rajah a paper containing the demands of the government of Bengal. The Rajah, in reply, attempted to clear himself from the accusations brought against him. Hastings, who wanted money and not excuses, was not to be put off by the ordinary artifices of eastern negotiation. He instantly ordered the Rajah to be arrested, and placed under the custody of two companies of sepoys.

Insurrection at Benares.—In taking these strong measures, Hastings scarcely showed his usual judgment. It is probable that having had little opportunity of personally observing any part of the population of India, except the Bengalees, he was not fully aware of the difference between their character and that of the tribes which inhabit the upper provinces. He was now in a land far more favourable to the vigour of the human frame, than the Delta of the Ganges; in a land fruitful of soldiers, who have been found worthy to follow English battalions to the charge, and into the breach. The Rajah was popular among his subjects. His administration had been mild; and the prosperity of the district which he governed presented a striking contrast to the depressed state of Bahar, under our rule—a still more striking contrast to the misery of the provinces which were cursed by the tyranny of the Nabob Vizier. The national and religious prejudices with which the English were regarded throughout India, were peculiarly intense in the metropolis of the Brahminical superstition. It can therefore scarcely be doubted that the Governor-General, before he outraged the dignity of Cheyte Sing by an arrest, ought to have assembled a force capable of bearing down all opposition. This had not been done. The handful of sepoys who attended Hastings, would probably have been sufficient to overawe Moorshedabad, or the Black Town of Calcutta. But they were unequal to a conflict with the hardy rabble of Benares. The streets surrounding the palace were filled by an immense multitude; of whom a large proportion, as is usual in Upper India, wore arms. The tumult became a fight, and the fight a massacre. The English officers defended themselves with desperate courage against overwhelming numbers, and fell, as became them, sword in hand. The sepoys were butchered. The gates were forced. The captive prince, neglected by his jailers during the confusion, discovered an outlet which opened on the precipitous bank of the Ganges, let himself down to the water by a string made of the turbans of his attendants, found a boat, and escaped to the opposite shore.

If Hastings had, by indiscreet violence, brought himself into a difficult and perilous situation, it is only just to acknowledge, that he extricated himself with even more than his usual ability and presence of mind. He had only fifty men with him. The building in which he had taken up his residence was on every side blockaded by the insurgents. But his fortitude remained unshaken. The Rajah from the other side of the river sent apologies and liberal offers. They were not even answered. Some subtle and enterprizing men were found who undertook to pass through the throng of enemies, and to convey the intelligence of the late events to the English cantonments. It is the fashion of the natives of India to wear large ear-rings of gold. When they travel, the rings are laid aside lest they should tempt some gang of robbers; and, in place of the ring, a quill or a roll of paper is inserted in the orifice to prevent it from closing. Hastings placed in the ears of his messengers letters rolled up in the smallest compass. Some of these letters were addressed to the commanders of the English troops. One was written to assure his wife of his safety. One was to the envoy whom he had sent to negotiate with the Maharattas. Instructions for the negotiation were needed; and the Governor-General framed them in that situation of extreme danger, with as much composure as if he had been writing in his palace at Calcutta.

Things, however, were not yet at worst. An English officer of more spirit than judgement, eager to distinguish himself, made premature attack on the insurgents beyond the river. His troops were entangled in narrow streets, and assailed by a furious population. He fell, with many of his men; and the survivors were forced to retire.

Progress and Suppression of the Insurrection.—This event produced the effect which has never failed to follow every check, however slight, sustained in India by the English arms. For hundreds of miles round, the whole country was in commotion. The entire population of the district of Benares took arms. The fields were abandoned by the husbandmen, who thronged to defend their prince. The infection spread to Oude. The oppressed people of that province rose up against the Nabob Vizier, refused to pay their imposts, and put the revenue officers to flight. Even Bahar was ripe for revolt. The hopes of Cheyte Sing began to rise. Instead of imploring mercy in the humble style of a vassal, he began to talk the language of a conqueror, and threatened, it was said, to sweep the white usurpers out of the land. But the English troops were now assembling fast. The officers, and even the private men, regarded the Governor-General with enthusiastic attachment, and flew to his aid with an alacrity which, as he boasted, had never been shown on any other occasion. Major Popham, a brave and skilful soldier, who had highly distinguished himself in the Mahratta war, and in whom the Governor-General reposed the greatest confidence, took the command. The tumultuary army of the Rajah was put to rout. His fastnesses were stormed. In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary avocations. The unhappy prince fled from his country for ever. His fair domain was added to the British dominions. One of his relations indeed was appointed rajah; but the Rajah of Benares was henceforth to be, like the Nabob of Bengal, a mere pensioner.

State of Oude.—Disappointed in his expectations from Benares, Hastings was more violent than he would otherwise have been, in his dealings with Oude. Sujah Dowlah had long been dead. His son and successor, Asaph-ul-Dowlah, was one of the weakest and most vicious even of eastern princes. His life was divided between torpid repose, and the most odious forms of sensuality. In his court there was boundless waste; throughout his dominions wretchedness and disorder. He had been, under the skilful management of the English government, gradually sinking from the rank of an independent prince to that of a vassal of the Company. It was only by the help of a British brigade that he could be secure from the aggressions of neighbours who despised his weakness, and from the vengeance of subjects who detested his tyranny. A brigade was furnished; and he engaged to defray the charge of paying and maintaining it. From that time his independence was at an end. Hastings was not a man to lose the advantage which he had thus gained. The Nabob soon began to complain of the burden which he had undertaken to bear. His revenues, he said, were falling off; his servants were unpaid; he could no longer support the expense of the arrangement which he had sanctioned. Hastings would not listen to these representations. The Vizier, he said, had invited the Government of Bengal to send him troops, and had promised to pay for them. The troops had been sent. How long the troops were to remain in Oude, was a matter not settled by the treaty. It remained, therefore, to be settled between the contracting parties. But the contracting parties differed. Who then must decide? The strongest.

Hastings also argued that, if the English force was withdrawn, Oude would certainly become a prey to anarchy, and would probably be overrun by a Mahratto army. That the finances of Oude were embarrassed, he admitted. But he contended, not without reason, that the embarrassment was to be attributed to the incapacity and vices of Asaph-ul-Dowlah himself, and that, if less were spent on the troops, the only effect would be that more would be squandered on tworesslh favourites.

Singular Murder.—At the Carmarthen Assizes, in 1742, a girl only eight years old was tried for the murder of a brother and sister, the one six, the other four years of age, and acquitted. It appeared that the three children, who lived in a cottage not far from the sea had been frightened with stories of the cruelty of the Spaniards, and the danger of their landing upon the coast. These children having been one day left alone, when there happened to arise a violent thunder storm, become so terrified as to imagine the Spaniards were coming, and the eldest, to avoid falling into their hands, took up a hedging bill in order to destroy herself, which the two younger children observing, cried out repeatedly, "Pray, sister, kill us first," upon which she actually despatched them. She afterwards desperately wounded herself, but not having strength, or perhaps courage enough, after feeling such pain, to complete her design that way, she ran out of the house to a river near it, and was going to throw herself in, but was prevented by some casual passenger, to whom she said, in great terror, that she was going to drown herself for fear of the Spaniards, and that she had killed her brother and sister for the same reason.

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POSTSCRIPT.

Courier Office, 4 p. m., Friday, Feb. 18.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following re-print of a *Bombay Times extra* of this date containing the intelligence of the defeat of a large body of insurgent Affghans near Candahar.

DEFEAT OF PRINCE SUFTUR JUNG'S ARMY AT CANDAHAR.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce that the report mentioned in our last, of the Insurgents in the vicinity of Candahar having been completely defeated and dispersed by Major General Nott, has been confirmed by a letter from Candahar dated the 22d ultimo.

On the evening of the 10th Jan. the Camels of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, which had gone out for supplies, were attacked by a party of between 400 horse and foot, but the enemy were repulsed in the most gallant manner by a small Sepoy escort of 40 men, and the camels safely brought into Camp.

On the 11th, Mahomed Atta—the insurgent Chief deputed from Cabool, and Prince Suftur Jung, marched down the Urgundah valley, and on the 12th took up a strong position on the right bank of the river which runs through the Achukzye country, about 5 miles west of the city of Candahar. They brought with them from Dehla, about 3000 men, and were joined by about 2000 more from the Achukzye villages as they marched down the river.

At day light on the 12th, Major General Nott having adopted efficient measures for the protection of Candahar, marched against the enemy with a force consisting of five and a half Regts. of Infantry, 1000 Horse, and 16 pieces of Artillery.

The position of the enemy was formidable—protected in front by canals and a marsh, and both flanks resting on strong gardens. They could not, however, withstand the large force now moving against them. The fire of their matchlockmen posted in the gardens and about the canals, was for a short time severe, but when our Troops had crossed the river, and our infantry advanced to the charge, the insurgents broke and fled. The enemy's Cavalry attempted to make a stand, but were charged by Leeson and Haldane, and dispersed in all directions.

Our loss on this occasion has, we are rejoiced to state, been very trifling—3 killed, and between 20 and 30 wounded, including among the latter Lieut. Lee of H. M.'s 40th, Lieutenant Chamberlain of the 16th Bengal N. I., and Lieut. McDonnell of the 12th Bombay N. I. Of the enemy, 153 bodies were counted on the field of battle, and their wounded are estimated at about 200. This success has produced the most beneficial effects. It has disheartened and thinned the ranks of the insurgents, decided the wavering, and encouraged the well affected; and the City of Candahar is well supplied with provisions from the neighbouring villages.

By the same opportunity intelligence has been received that the Garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie is strong and well supplied. From Ghuznie no authentic accounts have been received, but there is no fear entertained at Candahar of this fortress having fallen.

A letter from Peshawur of recent date, states, that a letter from Jellalabad mentions that the Ladies, who were at Cabool are all safe, under the protection of Jubbur Khan, the brother of Dost Mahomed Khan; and that 15 Officers belonging to that force, and some European soldiers, have been saved. Major General Pollock's brigade was expected at Peshawur on the 5th or 6th of this month.

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